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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1973

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - CARS:
New York: Partly cloudy, 68-78.
Washington: Partly cloudy, 68-78.
London: Partly cloudy, 68-78.
Paris: Partly cloudy, 68-78.
Tokyo: Partly cloudy, 68-78.
Sydney: Partly cloudy, 68-78.
Auckland: Partly cloudy, 68-78.
Wellington: Partly cloudy, 68-78.
Christchurch: Partly cloudy, 68-78.
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Cambodia: 'Errors' Claimed in U.S. Raids

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 9 (AP)—American planes killed Cambodian government soldiers and civilians in at least five separate bombing accidents in the last two weeks, military sources said today.

Three of the bombing accidents occurred before the B-52 strike at left 145 dead and 280 wounded at a government base near Phnom Penh Monday, the first bombing accident of the Vietnam war.

Tuesday, a U.S. F-111 struck a friendly village on an island in the Tonle Sap, killing eight Cambodians and wounding 16.

Other U.S. bombing accidents have been reported at Prey Bang, 100 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, July 28, and at Setbo, 13 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, Aug. 3.

Sources said that at Prey Bang, Cambodian soldiers were killed, 10 wounded and four persons listed as "missing" and probably dead. At Setbo, eight soldiers and eight civilians were killed and four others were missing, the sources said.

At Prey Bang, where there has been heavy fighting for several weeks, U.S. jets were reported to have damaged a Cambodian command post, killing three Cambodian soldiers and wounding 11.

The sources said the bombing started last week but they did not give the exact date.

Fatigue of War.
The first three errors were caused by the normal fatigue of a military source, said a Cambodian controller who gave the map coordinates.

Col. Am Rong, chief spokesman of the military command, meanwhile, announced that government forces have reopened Highway 1 to Phnom Penh, 33 miles from Phnom Penh.

It has been at Del Doh that the Cambodian border frequently has been ambushed by Viet Cong and Khmer Rouge guerrillas. A government operation is being carried out at least in part to ease their journeys.

Meanwhile, Col. David H. E. Fer, an Air Force attaché, said reports that American planes were responsible for killing 15 civilians in the village of al Shan, three miles from Phnom Penh, on Sunday. The source said that no U.S. strikes went within half a mile of al Shan.

Col. Opler said four Cambodian jet-driven F-105s are known to be in the area.

000 Flee Fire
British Resort

WILMSEY, Wales, Aug. 9 (AP)—More than 3,000 vacationers fled from their beds early today after a fire broke out in their holiday camp.

The fire—the fourth at a British resort in a week, including a fire in which 51 persons died—broke out in a holiday camp in Wales today.



TESTIFYING ON U.S. BOMBING REPORTS—Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, speaking at a Senate hearing into raids in Indochina. With him is William P. Clements, deputy secretary of defense.

Released by Pentagon

Laird Memo on Secret Raids Bared

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird personally approved a reporting system designed to keep secret B-52 bombing raids in Cambodia in 1969 and 1970, a Senate committee was told today.

Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements Jr. released a previously top-secret memorandum in which Mr. Laird approved simultaneous B-52 bombing raids in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

"Strikes on these latter targets (in South Vietnam) will provide a resemblance to the normal operation, thereby providing a credible story for press inquiries," the Laird memo said.

Supported by U.S. bombing, the report said, the Cambodian government was able to keep the bombing secret from the public.

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The contractor, Lester Matz, a Baltimore County consulting engineer, reportedly told the intermediary that the continuing inquiry was bound to affect the Vice-President and that it should be stopped. It is not known if the intermediary delivered the message in precisely this form.

Mr. Agnew, who discussed this subject obliquely in his press conference yesterday, refused to take any action on Mr. Matz's message, according to one source.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—This is the first indication I've had on paper that there were orders to enter false information in the record."

Mr. Laird was not available for comment. He now is President Nixon's adviser on domestic affairs.

Mr. Clements claimed that the Laird memo was discovered in the Pentagon during a luncheon break from today's hearing. But he said that the Pentagon, after a "diligent search," still had not been able to find the original memo and plans for the secret Cambodian operation, which began in March, 1969.

Specifically, the Laird memo, carrying his initials, gave approval to the Joint Chiefs of Staff to order 41 B-52 raids during the week of Nov. 23, 1970.

The document was labeled "top secret," "sensitive (no foreign disclosure)," and "no release." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



MARKED MAN—Sent on court orders to seal the worker-occupied Lip watch factory in Besançon, France, Judge Roger Louis left the factory without sealing it yesterday, but with his coat plastered with Lip stickers.

Workers Prevent Lockout At French Watch Factory

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP)—Workers at the occupied Lip watch-making plant in Besançon today refused to allow a district judge to lock the doors of their plant when he arrived with a court order demanding their expulsion.

Judge Roger Louis appeared at the watch factory early this afternoon with the court order instructing him to lock the doors to prevent the further disappearance of company property. The workers have been operating the plant since June following a declaration of bankruptcy by the Lip owners.

The workers already have hidden 60,000 watches that they removed from the plant to keep from the company's creditors. And, despite a court order, they have kept production going at a reduced rate, selling the watches through labor union local

throughout the country at up to 50 percent discounts.

Allende Picks Military Men To End Crisis

SANTIAGO, Aug. 9 (AP)—"Marxist President Salvador Allende named a 'national security' cabinet today in crisis-ridden Chile, bringing in the three military service chiefs and the head of the national paramilitary police.

Mr. Allende said in a radio broadcast that the new cabinet's main task would be "to combat subversion and impose public order."

It appeared that the first freely elected Marxist president in the Western Hemisphere was bowing to demands by the opposition that he name military men to his 15-member cabinet in Chile's political and economic crisis.

Seven cabinet ministers remained on the job and eight others left when Mr. Allende accepted their resignations.

The military thrust in the new cabinet was Adm. Raúl Montero, commander of the navy, minister of the treasury; Gen. Carlos Prats, chief of the army, minister of defense; Gen. Oscar Ruiz, commander of the air force, minister of public works, and Gen. José Sepúlveda, commander of the carabineros, the paramilitary police, minister of lands and colonization.

It was the second time that Gen. Prats has served in the cabinet. He served several months as interior minister when Mr. Allende temporarily brought three military men into the cabinet after nationwide strikes crippled the country last October.

Chile currently is experiencing a nearly complete work stoppage by the transportation industry, which has caused severe shortages of food and fuel. Doctors, shopkeepers, dentists, engineers and other groups conducted a one-day strike today in sympathy with the transport sector.

Mr. Allende's entire cabinet resigned last night, but he accepted only the resignations of eight.

The president, in naming the new cabinet, did not say if the armed forces also will be represented in middle-level ministerial jobs, giving them day-to-day influence in government policies.

The opposition parties, who have been pressing for a cabinet of all military men, said before the naming of the new cabinet members that they would not be happy with a few token uniformed ministers.

Sergio Jarpa, president of the rightist Nationalists, warned that naming just a few military men to the cabinet "would run the risk that the armed forces would serve merely as a screen to hide the movements of Marxist groups."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Nixon administration announced today a standby program for mandatory allocation of oil supplies but declared that it has no intention of putting it into effect in the foreseeable future.

The U.S. Economy Dollar Continues Rise; Gold Is Down Sharply

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Aug. 9 (NYT)—Gold tumbled in Europe's financial centers today, the dollar continued to strengthen, and France announced a loosening of exchange controls designed to help the dollar's value rise still more, at least against the franc.

Gold took its sharpest drop in months as it plummeted from \$113.75 an ounce in London and Zurich (last night's close) to \$102 in trading this morning.

The metal recovered in the afternoon and finished at \$110. Today's gyrations took gold to its lowest levels since the end of May. On June 5, the price hit an all-time high of \$127.50, or roughly triple the official price.

Bankers and traders explained that thin markets and high interest rates were the main factors behind the spectacular price movements.

A Few Big Sellers
Gold normally trades in relatively small volumes—a day's total of \$50 million is considered heavy—and this is August, when most of Europe is on vacation.

As one Zurich trader put it: "There were a few big sellers attracted by high dollar interest rates and no one was around to buy." Sellers were understood to be private institutions or individuals and not central banks.

Dollars invested for one to six months now yield 11 to 12 percent interest, reflecting the record high short-term interest rates in the United States. Gold yields no interest.

Since the price of gold has more than doubled in the last year, some holders see the present time as opportune to shift into dollars.

Shift into Dollars
Speculators were also selling European currencies to buy dollars. This activity was reflected in the following rates: The dollar rose to 2.3850 deutsche marks from 2.3700 yesterday, to 2.89 Swiss francs from 2.86 yesterday and to 4.1660 French commercial francs and 4.2000 French financial francs from 4.1506 and 4.1750 yesterday.

The dollar also strengthened against the pound, which was quoted at \$2.4920 against \$2.5010 yesterday.

In announcing the loosening of foreign exchange restrictions today, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said: "Practically speaking, all the restraints on the private lives of Frenchmen making financial transfers abroad are being suppressed."

The controls are being eased over outflows of money, but are not being touched for funds coming into France. The latter controls have been strengthened earlier this year to try to arrest appreciation of the franc against the dollar in exchange markets.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing declared that the "consolidation" of France's balance of payments has been achieved since the franc's 1968 devaluation and that the need for controls over outflows therefore no longer exists.

Experts said the French administration is hoping the action will accelerate outflows and help the dollar continue the improvement that has set in since late July against the franc.

French Industry Affected
The reason is that the slide in the dollar's value has already started to affect certain sectors of French industry, such as shoe and aircraft makers, that are dependent on exports.

last February, and up from the current 4.2 range.

In comments to newsmen today, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said this might occur sometime in 1974.

One of the principal measures taken today was the easing of restrictions on the amount of cash French residents can take with them on trips abroad. The figure used to be 3,500 francs and has now been raised to 5,000 francs.

But this will have little more than a psychological impact since Frenchmen in practice already take abroad what they want.

Agriculture
U.S. Reduces Crop Estimates
Of Wheat, Soybeans and Corn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—The Agriculture Department today lowered its estimate of this year's wheat crop by more than 30 million bushels. The smaller crop is likely to increase pressure on bread prices.

The department estimated production at 1,718,968,000 bushels, compared with its prediction a month ago of a record 1,748,333,000 bushels.

While the new figure is well above last year's final output of 1,544,775,000, the department had been hoping for the bumper crop to maintain exports and help keep down prices at home.

Fears that there might be a shortage have led to record prices this week on the nation's largest commodity trading market in Chicago, with wheat topping \$4 a bushel for the first time.

In addition, the Agriculture Department in today's crop report lowered its estimate for two other major staple foods—soybeans and corn.

The United States had also been looking for a bumper crop in soybeans, on which it restricted exports recently because of the huge demand from "broad."

● Price of wheat in EEC is rising, speculation says. Story on Page 9.

rising prices and fears of a shortage at home.

Today, it estimated soybean production at 1,539,771,000 bushels, compared with a forecast a month ago of 1,568,324,000.

However, the new figure is still above last year's total output of 1,282,935,000 bushels.

For corn, the department estimated production at 5,681,379,000 bushels compared with its prediction of 5,779,515,000 a month ago and last year's output of 5,533,061,000.

Traders privately had speculated that the department's figures last month were overly optimistic, but today's estimates were worse than they had anticipated.

Earlier this week, American bakers sent a telegram to President Nixon urging him to restrict wheat exports immediately if he wanted to avoid a shortage and big increase in the price of bread.

The telegram, sent by Richard (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Textiles Big Exports, Supply Shortage Seen Boosting Prices in Fall

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ)—Shortages of raw materials for textiles and sharply higher overseas demand for U.S.-made textile products appear certain to push domestic textile prices higher this autumn.

As affluence has increased abroad, American textile makers and producers of the raw commodities that go into textiles have been besieged by orders from countries willing and able to pay premium prices.

According to Dabney Wellford, an official at the National Cotton Council, from Aug. 1, 1972, through last April, more than a million bales of cotton were exported to Japan, compared with 678,000 in the comparable period a year earlier. Korea bought 391,000 bales during the period, compared with 258,000 a year earlier, and West Germany bought 185,000 bales, compared with 76,000.

A major reason behind these spurts, Mr. Wellford says, is the poor cotton crop in China. But whatever the underlying factor, the export drain has helped to dry up the U.S. supply of desirable cotton grades, and the situation is expected to continue for months to come.

James S. Rumsey, vice-president of Monkman-Rumsey, a textile-industry consultant, estimates that U.S. apparel prices in general will rise 8 to 10 percent. Men's wear, he says, is a particularly volatile area because of the short supply of the fibers and fabrics used in the construction of the apparel.

Another price-boosting factor has been the recent series of U.S. floods. Private analysts estimate that floods cut cotton seedings to 33.1 million acres this year and 14 million last year. Also, acreage allotments for cotton have been cut about 13 percent this year.

The key grade of cotton is selling in Memphis, Tenn., for a record 61 3/4 cents a pound, compared with 35 cents a year ago. (Futures for October, 1973, are 58 3/8 cents a pound.)

Cotton sources say mills, exporters and foreign buyers are currently placing contracts directly with U.S. farmers for next December and into 1974 and 1975.

There also is low supply of wool. Many sheep ranchers, suffering from the low prices that prevailed as recently as 15 to 18 months ago, simply went out of business. (Fine staple wool is currently quoted at \$2.53 a pound, compared with \$1.20 a year ago.)

Mill sources say there will also be a greater emphasis on export sales of textured fibers used in permanent-press materials.

A supply squeeze also has gripped the synthetic-fiber field as demand outpaces production capacity.

Expressing the contrary view, Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Egyptians Claim Hitting 1 of 6 Israeli Jets in Arab Airspace

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Egyptian jet interceptors fought six Israeli planes which penetrated Egyptian airspace today and "hit" one of them, a military spokesman said.

An Israeli spokesman refused to confirm or deny the Egyptian report.

"At 3:30 p.m. today, a formation of six enemy warplanes penetrated our airspace," the Egyptian spokesman said. "They were intercepted by our fighters, which hit one of them and forced the rest to flee eastward. All our planes returned safely to base."

The spokesman did not make it clear whether the "hit" plane was shot down, nor did he specify where the action took place. But since he said that the Israeli planes fled eastward, it presumably was in the region of the Suez Canal or the Gulf of Suez.

The military command in Tel Aviv, responding to the Egyptian communiqué, said that Israeli planes were patrolling in the Bay of Suez area, and that all Israeli aircraft returned to their bases safely.

A spokesman would not say whether a battle had taken place between the Israeli and Egyptian Air Forces.

The incident was the third this year. On June 28, the Egyptians said that they shot down an Israeli plane and that it crashed on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal.

On Feb. 15, Egyptian military spokesman reported a dogfight between Egyptian and Israeli planes over the Gulf of Suez, in which two planes, one Egyptian and one Israeli, were hit.

Laird Memo on Secret Raids in Cambodia Released by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

semination) "eyes only," and "absolutely for eyes of addressee only."

It permitted U.S. commanders in Vietnam to plan strikes against targets in supposedly neutral Cambodia, while planning simultaneous strikes in South Vietnam.

Then military spokesmen could refer to the South Vietnamese bombings, if asked about reports of those in Cambodia.

Alternate Targets

For each target in Cambodia, the memo said, there would be a corresponding target in South Vietnam.

If, as planned, the raids were actually carried out over Cambodia, they would be reported as having occurred in South Vietnam.

If the Cambodian B-52 missions were called off for any reason, the bombs would instead be dropped on the corresponding targets in South Vietnam.

Mr. Clements said that the Laird memo represented a "cover story" designed to provide "a credible response to press inquiries."

After resigning as defense secretary late last year, Mr. Laird became domestic adviser to the President after the Watergate scandal broke wide open. He has said that no bombing reports were deliberately falsified.

Falsified computer reports on tactical air strikes in Laos and Cambodia as well as the B-52 raids went to the committee last spring. Meanwhile, files bearing the true statistical story on the Indochina bombing remain in the Pentagon.

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that the computer files were kept because "we couldn't have

Rice Hoarders Held in Manila

MANILA, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Government soldiers began a crackdown on rice hoarders today, arresting scores of persons and confiscating hoarded stocks in an effort to ease a shortage of the Philippines' staple cereal in metropolitan Manila, military authorities said.

Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile ordered the Philippine Air Force and Navy to ferry corn grits from the southern Philippines to Manila to be mixed with remaining rice stocks for distribution to residents.

Troops took positions in stores to oversee rice distribution to hundreds of residents who had lined up for hours to make purchases.

N.Y. Anti-Rape Drive

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI)—About 50 representatives of four women's rights groups rallied in front of City Hall yesterday to proclaim August "rape prevention month." They called for increased action to lessen the growing number of assaults against women.

The incidence of the crime increased by 34.4 percent between 1971 and last year.

Oil Workers In Mideast Warn West

Union Urges Concerns To Push Governments

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The Federation of Arab Petroleum Workers yesterday asked foreign oil companies operating in the Arab world to warn their governments that future oil supplies depend on their attitude toward the Arab cause, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Letters sent by the federation to the oil companies made it clear that their main target was the United States.

The move followed the action of Standard Oil of California in calling on its employees and shareholders to show understanding for "the aspirations of the Arab people." The American company's action has been warmly hailed in the Arab press.

The federation's letters said in part:

"The energy crisis through which the world, and especially the United States, is passing is directly linked with the Middle East crisis."

Backing the Enemy

"The Arabs will not permit the United States to continue to benefit from Arab oil as long as America is backing their enemy."

"Continued American blind support of Israeli aggression cannot but lead to a catastrophe whose victims will be the American people," the letters said.

The federation also sent messages to Arab workers' organizations urging them to put pressure on American oil companies to ask their government to adopt a more balanced Middle East policy.

The Cairo-based federation is a private organization, with no government connection. But the sentiments it expressed echoed those being made with increasing frequency by Arab leaders and the Arab press.

5 Raid Errors Laid to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

to have dropped four bombs there and two Cambodian A-24 propeller-driven planes strafed the village with 20-mm cannon and rockets Sunday. The raids were in support of a government military assault on a battalion of Khmer Rouge in the area.

"This looks like a case of too close support," said embassy spokesman Donald Seigal. He said there were Cambodian military reports that a number of insurgents were killed by the air strikes. He was not more specific.

In Washington, the Pentagon said U.S. bombing in Cambodia is at its highest level in a month because of increased pressure by the insurgents. It said the number of single B-52 strikes rose from 40 to about 50 a day and that the number of fighter-bomber strikes was more than the 200-a-day average of recent weeks.

Fighting in Vietnam

SAIGON, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—South Vietnamese troops backed by artillery fought a daylong battle with a large Communist force in the central coastal province of Binh Dinh. The high command reported today.

A command spokesman said 56 Communist troops died in the fighting around two government positions north of Tan Quan. Government losses were put at eight killed and 16 wounded.

The command also reported attacks by Communist units on government outposts to the west and southwest of Hue.

Fresh clashes near the Central Highlands cities of Kontum and Pleiku also were reported along with continued rocket attacks near the strategic government village of Plei Meung, 15 miles northwest of Pleiku and close to the Cambodian border.

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WAITING OUT THE PRICE FREEZE—Beef farmer John Pantier of Ellis Grove, Ill., and some of his cattle. He has cut his deliveries to cattle markets in half recently while waiting for Sept. 12, the date ceiling prices on beef will be lifted.

Mandatory U.S. Oil Allocation To Be Held on Standby Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

N.H., a leader in the battle for mandatory allocations, called the decision disappointing and said that it failed to consider the consumer interest.

Sen. McIntyre accused the administration of "playing around again with big oil" and of ignoring the threat of a "crippling fuel oil shortage this winter."

Mr. Love said that the gasoline shortage has not proved as serious as expected this summer. But he acknowledged that the fuel oil shortage could become serious this winter if there is severe cold.

If the winter is mild or near normal, the fuel oil supply will be "close but adequate," he said. Propane gas—which accounts for 3 percent of heating supplies but is relied upon in many rural areas—is the only fuel actually in critically short supply at this time," Mr. Love said.

"We may take separate and appropriate actions to insure equitable distribution of propane," he said, without giving any details.

Mr. Love said that the administration is reviewing federal and state clean air regulations to see if it is possible to permit increased use of coal and high-sulfur oil. "It will relax price controls to permit larger oil imports, particularly of heating oil," he said.

In addition, the Interior Department is conducting a study to enable the government to predict supply problems better, he said, and the Office of Management and Budget is coordinating a study of "the possible conflicts between our energy goals and our environmental goals."

Earlier this summer, before Mr. Love's appointment was announced, Deputy Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, chairman of the President's Oil Policy Committee, said that the voluntary program to assure fair distribution was not working and that the administration was drafting a mandatory program to require major oil companies to supply their customers.

Treasury officials have continued to press for mandatory allocations to spread the supply on an equitable basis among major geographic areas and to major users.

No plans yet have been proposed to ration oil or gasoline to individual consumers. But under the standby program of mandatory controls, major refiners would be required to offer a proportional share of oil for sale to small refiners and to see that shortages are spread equitably.

Predicting dissatisfaction with this proposed controls program, Mr. Love said, "I welcome constructive and meaningful criticism and suggestions for improvement."

"We in the executive branch are moving forward in our actions to reduce consumption and to provide increased supplies from production on the outer continental shelf from shale oil, from coal and from nuclear power," the former Colorado governor declared.

He said consumers must recognize that while this year's gasoline shortage has not proved as serious as predicted, there is no reason to expect an increase in supplies within two or three years.

An aide to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., who attempted to get a measure through Congress requiring mandatory allocations, said that without controls "we are not going to have competition in the future." The spokesman also said that the administration decision "helps the biggest companies and will run the others into bankruptcy."

U.K. Rationing Denial

LONDON, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—The government today admitted it had a system for the distribution of gasoline coupon rationing books to post offices in Britain but strongly denied there were any immediate plans to put such rationing into effect.

The government's admission followed a claim by opposition Labour party parliamentarian William Price that he had received a confidential post office union memorandum outlining the plan.

Tom Boardman, the minister for industry, said: "What we have are contingency plans."

"Part of those plans include sending out coupons to post offices if a crisis arises—this does not mean next week, next month or next year."

A spokesman at the Department of Trade and Industry said: "There are no expectations of a general fuel shortage in Britain at present."

Scientists "are interested only in their fields and they have lost the contact with social problems with human problems," he said. But he said nationalistic pressures made the formation of such a world court unlikely.

Mr. Cousteau also criticized recent French nuclear tests in the South Pacific and said the United States is equally guilty for its participation in the nuclear arms race.

Six Go on Trial In Athens, Face Bomb Charges

ATHENS, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—Six Greeks who have denied exploding bombs in Athens and plotting to overthrow the government were on trial today for planning to execute government officials and bomb public utilities and diplomatic cars.

A police superintendent, the first prosecution witness at the court-martial of the six, who include two retired royalist officers, told the court today that the group belonged to the Greek Anti-Dictatorial Youth Movement (EAN).

"The aim of the organization was to explode bombs and blow up public utilities installations and cars belonging to foreign diplomats," said Charalambos Pavlou of the Athens security police. "They also planned to execute personalities, mainly government officials."

But a hitherto unknown Seventh Suicide Squad claimed in a statement to Beirut newspapers that it was behind the attack.

Deemed 'Inappropriate' U.S. Army in Germany Ann 'Counter-Dissidence' Program

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The U.S. Army command in Heidelberg announced today that a program of "counter-dissidence" by the 8th Infantry Division had been "re-scinded" because it was "inappropriate."

The Army statement also denied that it had stepped up such activities. "This headquarters," the press release said, referring to the U.S. Army Europe command, "is not directing an intensified military counterintelligence program against underground activities" among soldiers in Germany.

It said that the 8th Division plan, dated July 23 and reported by The New York Times Tuesday (AET Aug. 8), "was determined to be inappropriate, as guidance on dissent contained in Army regulations is considered sufficient and soldier dissent within the command is presently at a very low level."

The rescinded document was "struck from the books—swept away," according to Army spokesmen in Heidelberg. It had been made available to the press by Spence Sparks, 21, of Houston, Texas, who said he believed it stifled the constitutional rights of free speech of the soldiers in the 13,000-man division, headquartered at Bad Kreuznach.

"Really Cool"

Spec. Sparks, interviewed by telephone today, said that he had not been told of the rescinding of the program but added that he had not been harassed or even questioned by his commanding officer about his making it public. "That's really cool," he said when informed of the latest action.

The 8th Division had ordered its intelligence section to make a "coordinated counter-dissidence effort," gathering and analyzing information on "dissident incidents throughout the division."

It had asked intelligence personnel to note the names, ranks, units and places of participants in a variety of activities including such seemingly innocuous ones as writing letters of complaint to congressmen and such serious ones as acts of sabotage or vandalism.

The statement today by the higher headquarters in Heidelberg said that the 8th Division itself had rescinded the document. Its commanding officer is Maj. Gen. Frederic E. Davidson, Lawful Dissent.

The text of the statement continued: "USAREUR is a ready force, deployed as part of the USARPAC commitment to NATO. As such, we cannot ignore any possible threat to the safety of the command. However, it is misleading to characterize our legal and legitimate military intelligence and counterintelligence activities, conducted for many years, as aimed at soldiers who participate in lawful dissent. The major concern of commanders is with unlawful acts, such as espionage and sabotage to include bombing, arson, and damage to equipment."

It was also around the time that the 8th Division was in Germany—allegedly telephone taps on American and foreign civilians and surveillance of civilian establishments suspected of aiding Army deserters—came from soldiers in intelligence units who objected to them and charged that they were being conducted illegally.

The West German government investigated and concluded that the taps had been legal, carried out by German authorities and then provided to the Americans at their request. One of the American agents, Spec. 4 John M. McDougal of the 527th Military Intelligence Battalion in Kaiserslautern, was also involved.

Mr. Newell said that the conclusion that the taps had been legal was a political tangle. He told Mr. Agnew: "Either who is involved or just a mouth shut during the campaign about the Agnew, he said, never in the alleged bribe during the campaign."

It allegedly was an \$200,000 fee Mr. Agnew paid to oppose legislation to end period of legality of a change in Maryland law. The man to whom Mr. Newell allegedly paid the fee, Baltimore County solicitor, said yesterday that Agnew was the Baltimore executive and was seen by a Republican congressman, a post he won.

"He refused to tell me the truth," Mr. Newell said yesterday. "He explained that he didn't want a innocent people to get asked him how innocent people he who went after him bribes."

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FOR THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Charalambos held two separate meetings with Mr. Giraud today following the latter's return here from Besancon.

When Judge Louis arrived at the plant, he informed the workers that he had been ordered to lock the doors. When told that the workers had no intention of vacating the plant, he replied that he had no choice but to report their decision to the Besancon prefect.

"It is the prefect, the local governor directly appointed by Paris, who has the ultimate responsibility for using the police to deal with any such matter."

The local police union already has warned the government of its fears of being used to end the occupation, and it seemed clear following the heavy official activity in Paris today that the government was trying to find some other solution.

The two principal Lip unions, the CGT and the CFDT, have been urging the government to save the company by purchasing majority control. So far, the government has firmly resisted that proposal, judging that the nationalization of bankrupt businesses would set a bad precedent.

WEATHER

LOCATION	TEMP	WIND	SEA
ALABAMA	80	10	10
ALASKA	50	10	10
ARIZONA	80	10	10
ARKANSAS	80	10	10
CALIFORNIA	80	10	10
CANADA	80	10	10
CENTRAL AMERICA	80	10	10
CUBA	80	10	10
EUROPE	80	10	10
FLORIDA	80	10	10
FRANCE	80	10	10
GERMANY	80	10	10
GREECE	80	10	10
HAWAII	80	10	10
INDONESIA	80	10	10
IRELAND	80	10	10
ISRAEL	80	10	10
JAPAN	80	10	10
LIBERIA	80	10	10
LUXEMBOURG	80	10	10
MALAYSIA	80	10	10
MEXICO	80	10	10
MOROCCO	80	10	10
NETHERLANDS	80	10	10
NEW ZEALAND	80	10	10
NORWAY	80	10	10
PARIS	80	10	10
PERU	80	10	10
PORTUGAL	80	10	10
RUSSIA	80	10	10
SPAIN	80	10	10
SWEDEN	80	10	10
SWITZERLAND	80	10	10
TAIWAN	80	10	10
THAILAND	80	10	10
TURKEY	80	10	10
UNITED STATES	80	10	10
WEST GERMANY	80	10	10
YUGOSLAVIA	80	10	10

Over Bombing Issue

Burger Bars Bid to Convene High Court Special Session

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Chief Justice Warren Burger denied today a request that the Supreme Court convene in an extraordinary session to decide whether to stop the U.S. bombing of Cambodia.

He rejected the petition less than two hours after it was filed by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D.-N.Y., and four Air Force officers. It was the latest legal setback in their effort to halt the bombing by court order.

Meanwhile, the Cambodia case was provoking unusually strong

criticism of his eight colleagues by Justice William O. Douglas. Justice Douglas charged that the court flouted the law by issuing an order Saturday which contradicted one of his orders. The other justices acted improperly, he said, by not meeting personally instead of allowing themselves to be pulled by Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Gallup Poll Inquiry

"A Gallup Poll type of inquiry of widely scattered justices is, I think, a subversion of the regime under which I thought we lived," Justice Douglas wrote in a dissent made public today.

Rep. Holtzman's petition today asked the chief justice to convene a special session of the court whose members are now on vacation.

The court has agreed to such extraordinary sittings only four times in the last 30 years.

Rep. Holtzman's attorneys at the American Civil Liberties Union in New York said tonight that they had not decided what their next legal step will be.

The bombing is scheduled to cease at midnight Aug. 14 as a result of congressional action. It was an attempt to hasten the cessation of bombing that led to the legal action which provoked Justice Douglas last week-end and prompted him to issue the blistering dissent that was released today.

Justice Douglas, from his vacation retreat in Goose Prairie, Wash., Saturday vacated a stay of the District Court order which had been issued by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, Justice Marshall earlier refused to vacate the stay. For a while Justice Douglas's action seemed to mean that the U.S. bombing would have to cease.

However, within six hours, Justice Marshall, at the government's request, had issued a new stay of the District Court's order. The bombing order, Justice Douglas said, had been issued orally with his decision to issue a new stay.

It was Justice Marshall's action in polling other justices that angered Justice Douglas and set off his indignant dissent. He maintained that only a quorum of the court—six members—had the right to do so.

"If we who impose law and order, are ourselves to be bound by law and order, we can act as a court only when at least six of us are present," Justice Douglas wrote. "That is the requirement of the act of Congress."

Telephone calls to the justices cannot substitute for discussion of a case in conference by at least six members, he said.

Justice Douglas said he had participated in enough Supreme Court conferences to know that "profound changes" are sometimes made when the judges explore issues together.



SET 'EM UP, UH, THING—Aerospace engineer Robert W. Kross of San Francisco demonstrating his computerized bar, which can make up to 50 different cocktails in five to seven seconds, using gin, vodka, scotch, bourbon and rum. It dispenses 150 drinks before needing refills. He started building the automated bar three years ago after getting tired of tending bar at parties while his guests had all the fun.

Seeks Decision in 20 Days

Watergate Panel Files Suit To Obtain President's Tapes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Senate Watergate committee asked a federal judge today to declare that President Nixon must comply with its subpoenas demanding White House tapes and documents related to the Watergate case.

The committee also asked for an order giving the President a maximum of 20 days to respond. Response time in civil suits can run up to 60 days. No court action was taken immediately on the request.

The civil suit filed in U.S. District Court asked the judge to declare that the President "may not refuse to respond to or comply with said subpoenas on the basis of any claim of separation of powers, executive privilege, presidential prerogatives or otherwise."

The committee further asked the judge to declare that the President, by permitting former aides to testify about the taped conversations in his office, "has breached the confidentiality of

those materials and has waived any claim to the applicability of doctrines of separation of powers, executive privilege or presidential prerogatives respecting those materials."

Attorneys for the committee carried a copy of their suit to Judge John J. Sirica, who signed an order permitting them to serve a copy of the suit on the White House.

The suit seeks three court orders to enforce the subpoenas served on the President July 23 and which he refused to honor.

The formal complaint, which has been held up for legal research since the committee authorized court action last month, was filed by assistant chief counsel James Hamilton and Ronald Rotunda, a committee lawyer.

The committee asked the court to issue a declaratory judgment affirming its authority to obtain the documents; to enjoin the President from continuing to withhold them; and an order requiring him to perform his duty to enforce the law.

Agnew Probe Poses Issues Similar to Ones Facing Nixon

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Vice-President Agnew suddenly is searching for answers to some of the same complex and controversial legal questions that have been taxing President Nixon and his lawyers for months.

At his televised news conference yesterday, the Vice-President declined to assert any special legal rights based on his office, saying that he was not a "profound constitutional scholar" and that he would seek advice from his personal lawyer before committing himself.

Mr. Agnew's concession that he was under investigation by a federal grand jury in Baltimore looking into bribery, tax fraud, extortion and conspiracy raised the question of whether his present office might make him immune from indictment, prosecution or even testifying while he continues to occupy it.

Although their circumstances differ in several regards, Mr. Agnew may want to raise on his own behalf some of the arguments that Mr. Nixon presented in federal court Tuesday in an effort to keep from giving a District of Columbia grand jury recordings of some of his personal conversations.

The President's lawyers said, in their 10,000-word brief, that their client was "not above the law" but is "liable to prosecution and punishment in the ordinary course of law for crimes he has committed, but only after he has been impeached, convicted and removed from office."

The Same Stance

If Mr. Agnew should adopt the same stance, and were he sustained by the courts, it would mean that he could not be reached by the Baltimore investigation unless the House of Representatives voted impeachment charges against him and the Senate convicted him of "high crimes and misdemeanors" after a trial.

Should the vice-president be impeached, convicted and thus removed from office, the 25th Amendment to the Constitution—ratified in 1967—provides that "the president shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress."

In the event that the offices of both the president and vice-president were vacated simultaneously, the speaker of the House would be sworn in to the presidency. The current speaker is Carl Albert, D., Okla.

The White House lawyers also argued on behalf of the President Tuesday that the courts could subpoena him. If they wished, but could not compel him to appear or to produce any records whose surrender he did not believe to be in the public interest.

If Mr. Agnew should claim the same immunity from process by virtue of his office, the Vice-President would not be available to testify before the Baltimore grand jury, much less respond to court orders involved in any indictment that jury might subsequently vote.

Privileges and Immunities

There are no statutes or Supreme Court decisions holding that the vice-president is entitled to the same privileges and immunities as the president, but most legal scholars believe that it would be difficult to distinguish between the two offices for such purposes.

For Mr. Agnew to contend in court that he was entitled to invoke the doctrine of executive privilege, keeping confidential his personal records, he presumably would have to demonstrate that he was inextricably involved at the highest level in executive branch decisions.

One of the principal contentions in the Nixon brief is that the President could not adequately conduct the important business of his office if the courts had the power to compel him to surrender documents from time to time.

The Vice-President's position is considerably different, from the President's, however, in that the grand jury inquiry in which he is involved deals largely with events during his service as governor of Maryland, when he could not have enjoyed any sort of constitutional protection.

Should Mr. Agnew refuse to testify before the grand jury, the courts would be required to decide whether any immunity he enjoyed now could be stretched to cover his activity before he became Vice-President.

The requirement that a president or vice-president be removed from office by impeachment before he could be charged with a crime, if sustained by the courts, could introduce serious

practical problems into any attempt to discipline such officials.

Considerable Reluctance

From the beginning of the Watergate affair, many members of both houses of Congress have expressed considerable reluctance over even the remote prospect of bringing impeachment charges against Mr. Nixon, something a majority almost certainly would find distasteful, except under the most pressing circumstances.

Whether congressional reluctance to move against Mr. Agnew would be as strong, should he be seriously implicated in the Baltimore investigation, is a question that must await further developments in the inquiry and the Vice-President's responses.

There are a number of material differences in the legal situation facing the two Republican leaders. Mr. Agnew is under personal investigation in the Baltimore case while only the Presi-

dent's aides are known to be the subject of the special prosecutor's efforts here.

The President is able to argue that White House conversations, even those that may have involved discussions of criminal activity, were part of his constitutional role as chief executive. The Vice-President, if he should be implicated in the Baltimore affair, may have more difficulty connecting his acts with his official duties.

Donor in Political Campaigns

GOP Backer Is Said to Land Medicare Job With High Bid

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—A computer firm owned by H. Ross Perot was awarded contracts to process Medicare claims in Ohio and West Virginia despite the fact that it submitted the highest bid, the General Accounting Office reported yesterday.

The probe by the GAO, the investigating arm of Congress, showed that the bid submitted by Mr. Perot's firm, Electronic Data Systems Federal (EDSF), would cost the taxpayers \$6.2 million a year.

The two competing firms, McDonnell Douglas Automation Co. (MCAUTO) and University Computing Co. (UCC), submitted bids of \$5.9 million and \$5.3 million, respectively.

The contract was awarded by Nationwide Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Columbus, Ohio, which was picked by the Social Security Administration to handle doctors' claims for Medicare bills in Ohio and West Virginia.

The GAO charged that Nationwide changed the specifications to favor Mr. Perot's firm, EDSF, after the bidding had begun.

"Notwithstanding Nationwide's adjustments," the GAO said, "its cost evaluation concluded that UCC's proposal produced the lowest cost. MCAUTO's proposal was the next lowest and EDSF's produced the highest."

Nevertheless, Nationwide awarded the bid to EDSF. "Because of its past performance record and other factors," the GAO said, "Nationwide maintained that EDSF's proposal was the superior one."

EDSF is the federal-contract arm of Electronic Data systems, which was founded by Mr. Perot in 1968 and soon made him a millionaire. His first big contract



H. Ross Perot

was handling Medicare claims in Texas for Blue Shield.

By June, Mr. Perot's firm was handling claims in nine other areas. He has made large contributions to Republican political campaigns. He also made headlines by offering to ransom American prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

His firm's activities in the Medicare field have come under attack by Rep. L. H. Fountain, D., N.C., chairman of the House Intergovernmental Relations subcommittee, who released the GAO report.

In a series of hearings in 1971, Rep. Fountain's subcommittee developed information that Mr. Perot's firm makes excess profits from its Medicare contracts. A Social Security Administration computer expert estimated its profits on Medicare contracts at 100 percent and on the Texas contract alone at 300 percent.

Atlantic Balloonist Ditches On First Day and Is Rescued

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 9 (AP).—An American balloonist seeking to reach Europe from Maine was rescued today after ditching in the choppy Atlantic off Newfoundland, a spokesman for the Canadian armed forces said.

The balloonist, Bob Sparks, 37, was taken aboard the Canadian Coast Guard vessel Sir Humphrey Gilbert from his aluminum gondola 45 miles northeast of Newfoundland, the spokesman said.

Mr. Sparks had to become the first balloonist to make a transatlantic crossing.

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bor, Maine. He had planned to land in France but said he would "consider anything from Finland to Italy a pinpoint landing."

The balloon carried a parachute and a submersible. His gondola, described as unsinkable, can be converted into a boat with mast and sails.

Unsuccessful attempts to cross the Atlantic in a balloon took place in 1875, 1966 and 1970. The balloonist survived the first two efforts, but the three-member crew of the 1970 attempt disappeared.

Until recently, Mr. Cox has concentrated on inducing the corporate executives to acknowledge voluntarily possibly illegal contributions. His staff now is more inclined to prepare for criminal prosecutions, a spokesman said.

When American Airlines chairman George A. Spatter publicly acknowledged arranging an illegal contribution, he said Herbert W. Kalmback, who was then Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer, had solicited it. Mr. Kalmback told him that "We were among those from whom \$100,000 was expected," Mr. Spatter said last month.

Mr. Spatter had arranged for \$55,000 and American Airlines acknowledged giving \$100,000.

Pro-Agnew Telegrams

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Hundreds of telegrams supporting Vice-President Agnew poured into the Western Union office yesterday. One employee said there were "a mountain of telegrams. It's just like President Nixon's China trip."

More Firms Said to Admit Gifts to Nixon

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Several more corporation executives have acknowledged to special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox's office that they used corporate funds to contribute to President Nixon's re-election campaign last year, members on Mr. Cox's staff have revealed.

Mr. Cox's staff declined to identify the companies or the executives involved. Lawyers familiar with the cases said they involved some of the largest U.S. corporations and contributions in the range of \$100,000 each.

It is illegal to make political contributions with corporate funds. A new federal grand jury is scheduled to begin investigating the contributions next week.

Two major companies already have publicly admitted they used corporate money in making contributions to the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President. They are the Ashland Oil, Inc., and American Airlines.

It was learned yesterday that in the past few days attorneys for several other large corporations have acknowledged similar contributions. Some may make public announcement of their gifts.

The grand jury will meet next week and Mr. Cox has said that "early" acknowledgment by the corporations might be considered as "mitigating circumstances" in determining what charges would be brought against them.

A list of persons who gave money to the finance committee just before a new campaign financing disclosure law went into effect on April 10, 1972, is to be made public late in September. Some of the contributors on that list are believed to be corporate executives who donated company funds, if any of them wanted to take advantage of Mr. Cox's "mitigating circumstances" offer, they probably would have to do so before the list is made public.

Thirty of the largest contributors on that list already have been notified that contributions from corporate treasuries which were disguised as individual gifts may be investigated.

Until recently, Mr. Cox has concentrated on inducing the corporate executives to acknowledge voluntarily possibly illegal contributions. His staff now is more inclined to prepare for criminal prosecutions, a spokesman said.

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Mr. Spatter had arranged for \$55,000 and American Airlines acknowledged giving \$100,000.

Committee Urges Overhauling U.S. Criminal Justice System

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—A national crime commission today recommended a drastic overhaul of America's criminal justice system that would eliminate grand juries, set a maximum five-year prison sentence for most offenders and prohibit the possession of handguns by all persons except police officers and military personnel.

Some of the commission's recommendations were so sweeping and potentially controversial that the Justice Department, which financed the study and unveiled its findings, issued a disclaimer of responsibility or support.

Nevertheless, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson said, the 83-page document may be "the most important report on crime control ever compiled in this country."

Billed as a "national strategy to reduce crime," the recommendations were made by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals after a two-year study costing \$1.7 million and involving hundreds of state and local law enforcement officials.

The report is supposed to represent a consensus of criminal justice philosophy at the grassroots level, while serving as a blueprint for future reform in court procedures, corrections, police activities and community crime prevention.

Probably the loftiest goal in the report is the contention that "high-level" crimes in the United States can be cut in half by 1983. That category includes

murder, rape, armed robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and other crimes committed by strangers to the victim.

To do this, the commission made some recommendations which appeared certain to incur the wrath of both spectrums of the political world.

It invited a showdown with the powerful National Rifle Association by suggesting that a "national arsenal" of privately owned handguns, estimated to be 30 million, should be dismantled by the passage of new laws.

The commission said that by 1983 possession of handguns should be prohibited for all persons other than policemen and military officials and that the manufacture and sale of all revolvers and pistols should be barred by law.

Moreover, the commission urged that existing handguns should be confiscated by state governments and that antique guns and collectors' items should be made inoperable.

The commission recommended no changes in laws governing ownership of rifles.

A confrontation between the commission and civil libertarians appeared likely as a result of a recommendation that police be allowed to obtain search warrants by merely picking up a telephone and talking with a judge.

Search warrants by telephone are justified, the commission said, because of long delays often encountered in obtaining a warrant from a court. The purpose of the new procedure, the commission said, would be to prevent the de-

struction of evidence by suspects. In response to a question at a briefing at the Justice Department, the commission chairman, Russell W. Peterson, former governor of Delaware, said police officers could even obtain warrants over police radios under the proposals.

In any case, he said, the police would have to make what would, in effect, be an oral affidavit justifying issuance of the warrant, and that the statement would later be completed and transcribed in person.

The commission also criticized the grand jury indictment process, which it said does "not justify the delay and inconvenience inherent in the use of a grand jury." It urged that grand juries be retained only for broad investigative functions.

The practice of "plea bargaining," the commission recommended, should be eliminated no later than 1978. It noted that in some courts, more than 90 percent of criminal convictions are obtained by pleas of guilty made in exchange for sentencing concessions. The commission asserted that "we should not settle for a system which simultaneously deprives the innocent defendant of the forum where the prosecutor is compelled to prove his case, and the public is victimized by excessive leniency."

Noting that sentences in the United States are harsher than in any other Western country, the commission recommended five-year sentences for all offenders other than those who are "persistent, professional or dan-

gerous." Maximum sentences for offenders in those categories would be 15 years.

The commission also recommended re-evaluation of state laws on gambling, marijuana use, pornography, prostitution and sexual acts between consenting adults in private. It urged that imprisonment be abolished for these offenses in most cases.

The commission also recommended that patrolmen be used as principal investigators of crimes which come to their attention, that all police departments with 10 or fewer officers be eliminated or consolidated with county forces that more civilians and auxiliary police be employed by police departments, and more minorities be employed in police departments, prisons and court systems.

It also urged restricting of construction of major state correctional institutions for adult offenders, and the phasing out of all major juvenile offender institutions, and the establishment of more community-based correction programs.

A series of federal grants is being prepared to implement some of the commission proposals. Mr. Richardson said 35 states have already begun implementing some proposals, but he indicated some of the controversial items may never be put into effect.

"I believe that the few controversial items in this report will also produce benefits, for they will spur debate and discussion which, in turn, will lead to the kind of enlightened action so badly needed," he said.

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No Recess in the U.S.

The Senate Watergate committee is catching its breath, but there is no recess for the country from the strains and controversies, the constitutional questions, that have been set at large by the Watergate break-in and its ramifications.

Directly associated with the Watergate investigations, of course, is the constitutional question of whether the President, or his documents, including taped conversations, can be subpoenaed by Congress or the courts. This matter will continue to be agitated officially, even while Sen. Ervin and his colleagues are not in formal session.

There are other constitutional subjects that will continue before the judges—the legality of the Cambodian bombing, for example, which is only connected with Watergate by the facts that presidential rights are deeply involved in it. And the inquiry into the affairs of Vice-President Agnew, while having no connection with the operations of the White House or of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, is linked by an increasing atmosphere of distrust of public officials, as by the ways in which this distrust is manifested.

Mr. Agnew, when asked about any connection between Watergate and his own problems, said that for him to say the Watergate atmosphere was involved in charges of his association with the Maryland kickbacks would sound "self-serving." The connection, however, lies not only in the rather obvious

relationship between presidential and vice-presidential prerogatives with respect to the production of documents and testimony, but in less tangible things.

"Under normal circumstances," as Mr. Agnew phrased it, the Maryland investigation would lie under "the traditional safeguard of secrecy." This would be true, at least during the present stage of those proceedings. But Watergate has placed a premium on the leakage of judicial and other confidential material, just as it has created a suspension of disbelief by the public in unattributed leaks. If innocent, the Vice-President, like those whose names have been brought into the Watergate affair under similar circumstances, is paying dearly for the Watergate atmosphere. Even if guilty, his case has been prejudiced, despite the legal—and moral—presumption of innocence which presently clothes him.

Mr. Agnew's unhappy position is one—and by no means the least—of the consequences of Watergate. But the publicity, the erosion of judicial and executive confidentiality proceeds from the abuse of executive power to conceal the truth. When lawful processes are perverted, the disclosure of such perversion can also lead to abuse. Publicity for a secret evil, however, is the only means of combating such an evil, and, while it may bring some wrongs in its train, these are far less dangerous to the society which generates it than an undisclosed cancer in society's vitals.

Chile: Again the Army?

President Allende has evidently decided, for the second time in nine months, to bring high-ranking military officers into his cabinet in an effort to arrest the slide toward chaos and civil war in Chile. Many Chilean democrats who have little in common with Dr. Allende's Popular Unity government will nonetheless share the reservations of his Socialist party about this reliance on the armed forces to help resolve a political crisis.

Only a few days ago, Dr. Allende was resisting the demand of the opposition Christian Democrats for inclusion of military leaders in the cabinet, saying, "I think it is up to the politicians to solve the country's political problems, and I believe the armed forces agree." But expansion of a country-wide transport strike, acceleration of violence and finally an abortive navy mutiny, apparently organized by revolutionary leftists, seem to have convinced Dr. Allende that he had no alternative.

The Christian Democrats had argued that only by bringing in the politically neutral military, as he did during widespread industrial unrest last November, could the President restore order and public confidence. Dr. Allende had already agreed—again over

bitter opposition of many in his coalition—to the opposition demand that he submit any plans for further nationalization of Chilean enterprises to the Congress, where the Christian Democrats and the national party together command a majority.

Doubts remain that the President can force these compromises on his coalition and especially on the major faction of his Socialist party, which has been far more radical in recent years than its Communist partner. The Socialists and other left-wing groups surely know that if military leaders accept important cabinet posts it means a halt to Popular Unity's drive to fasten a pervasive socialist system on Chile.

If Dr. Allende can bring off this change of direction, however, it will be incumbent on the Christian Democrats to negotiate seriously with the government to draw the country back from civil strife and to shore up its democratic institutions. If the President is ready to crack down on illegal activities of the revolutionary left, Chile's biggest party should be no less willing to help isolate and disarm the fascist elements which also threaten the democratic system from the extreme right.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Exploring the Planets

With the end of the Apollo program, the era of manned exploration of the moon is over for the time being, perhaps for a generation or longer unless the Soviet Union decides to send astronauts to the lunar surface. But events this summer have demonstrated that work aimed at exploring the planets by instruments of the most diverse sort continues actively.

In quantitative terms, the Soviet Union is for the moment the leader in the effort to gain additional information about the planets by sending up instrumented rockets. Just this summer Moscow has launched three separate rockets toward Mars, and it seems reasonable to suppose that one or more of them is programmed for a soft landing on the Martian surface with the goal of transmitting to earth television pictures as well as chemical analyses of Martian matter. The United States has two Pioneer rockets speeding toward Jupiter, and the first of these, Pioneer 10, should arrive in Jupiter's neighborhood next December.

Comparatively speaking, Mars is already a well-known planet thanks to the large num-

ber of excellent television close-ups of the Martian surface received from Mariner 9 earlier in this decade. Venus, by contrast, has a surface hidden from human view by its thirteen-mile-thick cloud cover. That veil produces conditions of such extreme pressure and heat on the hidden surface of Venus that even astronomers' have made comparisons with traditional ideas of hell.

But the cloud cover of Venus, opaque to human eyes, is transparent to radar waves, and these have now been used to form a picture of that planet's surface which optical cameras will never be able to match. As reported by Jet Propulsion Laboratory scientists, the equatorial area of Venus is dominated by huge shallow craters, the largest of them 100 miles wide and about a quarter of a mile deep. The temptation is strong to think of these strange formations as sort of cosmic potholes, the analogues in some sense of the potholes that he devil motorists. But it will be a long time, if ever, before human beings in armored, air-conditioned vehicles challenge the potholes of Venus.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israel's Trial of a Turk

The accusation is that the man belonged to an illegal organization and was training to attack Israel. There is no suggestion that he committed an offense on Israeli territory. Even if he had done so there would be no legal justification for kidnapping him in order to bring him to trial in Israel.

Since he has not done so, there is no justification of any kind, no matter what Israeli law has been made to say.

It is difficult to imagine a more blatant affront to legality than to seize a foreign national in foreign territory and try him for crimes committed abroad.

Terrorism, particularly where it involves Israel, is indeed an international phenomenon for which ordinary national laws are not fully equipped, but Israel's action opens the precedents to illegality. That is not in the interests of the Jewish people.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

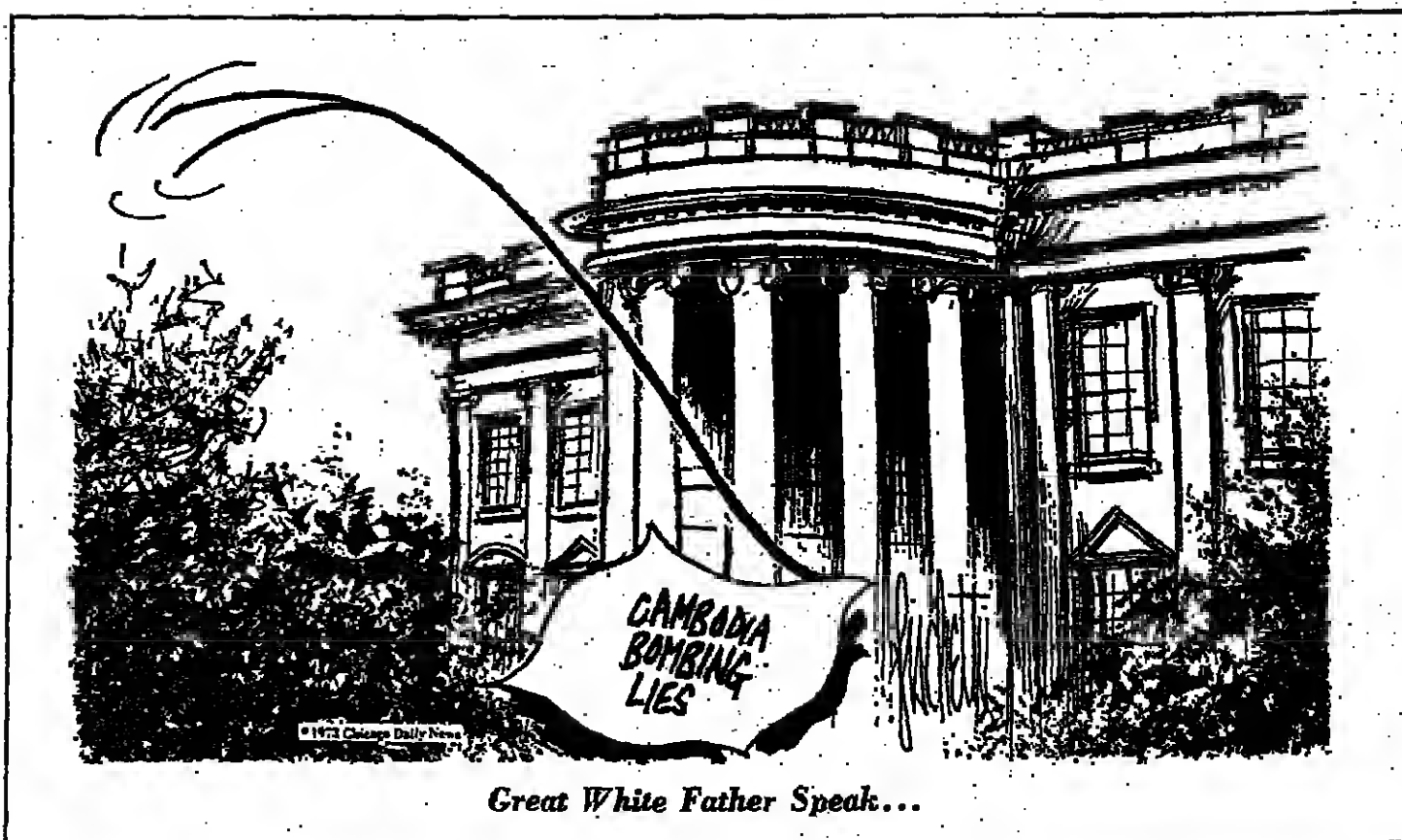
August 10, 1898

LONDON—Despite the increasing public attention which is being devoted to the prevalence of ruffianism in various parts of London, there appears to be no diminution in the cases of violence heard at the police courts. An exceptional number of charges of this description are daily brought before the magistrates at many courts which were previously free from "hooliganism."

Fifty Years Ago

August 10, 1923

PARIS—Realizing that the ease with which divorce is obtainable in France is largely responsible for the falling birth-rate, opposition is developing to the intention of the Chamber of Deputies to demand discussion of a modification of the divorce laws. The revision would permit the marriage of the guilty party with the correspondent in infidelity cases.



Great White Father Speak...

GOP on Agnew: Official Silence, Private Gloom

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—To the embattled Nixon administration and Republican party, Tuesday's headlines of a criminal investigation of Vice-President Agnew were something they needed like the proverbial hole in the head.

"It certainly doesn't help," said one White House aide who has been close to the Vice-President. And then he added: "I just don't want to get into it."

Neither did anyone else in the administration or GOP leadership circle. Deputy White House press secretary Gerald L. Warren responded to a barrage of questions with the litany that he would have no comment on Agnew's own formal statement that he was "confident my innocence will be affirmed."

Republican national chairman George Bush "does not want to comment now," an aide said. Secretary of Interior Rogers C.B. Morton, a fellow-Marylander who twice nominated Agnew for Vice-President, was reported traveling and "unavailable for comment."

Senate and House press galleries received not a single statement on Agnew from vacationing members, who normally are eager to fill the news vacuum with a micrographed handwritten note on any item in the news.

"After the Watergate experience," said one Republican campaign official who was asked about the puzzling silence by Agnew's partisans, "no one is eager to be the first to rush into print with a denial."

Private Comment

But the private comment of Republican leaders reflected deep concern and gloom. "Another bombshell," said a major New York Nixon backer. "A stunner," a conservative movement leader called it.

"To keep a low profile" until the charges are disposed of, adding that "Bauman is running uphill against Watergate, as it is."

Among conservative Republicans, who have been Agnew's strongest boosters, the shock of the news was commensurate great. "Many of us had long ago gotten used to the idea that Nixon was not what he seemed," said one veteran conservative operative, "but that's hard to accept about Agnew."

"We've always thought of him as our Mr. Clean. He disproved those charges," the New York Times threw against him in 1968, and no one ever hinted that he had any involvement in the Watergate mess. And now, this." Because rugged integrity and independence have been so central to the national following Agnew has developed over the past five years, most Republicans said they felt there was almost certain to be some political damage even from the unproved accusations.

A West Coast Republican, reporting that the story got "big play" in his state, predicted it "will derail the Agnew presidential express."

"Regardless of how it comes out, just the fact that the story gets such big play, in the context of Watergate, has to have a negative impact," he said. Two conservative leaders suggested in separate interviews that if Agnew's support wanes in coming weeks, the likeliest gainers would be California Gov. Ronald

Reagan and former Texas Gov. John B. Connally.

Reagan, interestingly, was one of the few prominent Republicans to speak up on Agnew's behalf. "I have known Ted Agnew to be an honest and honorable man," Reagan said. "Like any other citizen of high character, he should be considered innocent until proven otherwise."

GOP's Choices

Major conservative spokesmen have been saying for months that they would delay their decision on which of the three leading conservative hopefuls—Agnew, Connally and Reagan—they would support for the nomination, until the staying power of each man has been thoroughly tested.

But a longtime strategist for that wing of the party remarked that "we damn sure want to have a horse who will get us the convention. Some of us were uncertain before this whether Agnew really had what it takes to carry the top job. This certainly doesn't come as any reassurance."

Among moderate and progressive Republicans willing to comment, the view was that any damage to Agnew would simply make the 1976 race more wide open than before.

"As long as he was clean of the Watergate scandal," said one campaign consultant, "you had to consider he had the inside track for the nomination. If he has a scandal of his own [that] he can't shake, then there is no front-runner."

Another GOP official said:

"The more talk there is of scandal, the more it enhances the people who are outsiders to the current administration." He mentioned Reagan, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois as "outsiders" who could benefit from the situation.

Others added the names of Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee, the television hero of the Watergate investigation, and such dark horses as Washington Gov. Daniel J. Evans and Michigan Gov. William Milliken.

"The political future of the country is wide open," said a second campaign consultant with many GOP clients. "There is incredible uncertainty in everyone's mind about who or what may be damaged next. There's a strong attraction to anyone who wasn't in the political business before. Percy and Baker are all fresh and new now, but there will probably be even fresher faces than theirs by the time we get to 1976."

One possibility mentioned by a few politicians could scramble the 1976 picture totally. If Agnew should be forced to resign, President Nixon, under the never-used 25th Amendment, would have the authority to nominate a successor to Agnew as Vice-President.

His choice would require confirmation by both the House and the Senate, which could put the Democrats in the position of deciding whether to ratify Mr. Nixon's selection of the man who would have the inside track on the 1976 Republican nomination.

A Learned Profession

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Suppose that during the trial of Daniel Ellsberg, a friend or relation of Ellsberg's had had a little talk with the trial judge, William Matthew Byrne Jr. He asked Judge Byrne would he be interested in a job paying \$42,500 a year, good for life and carrying great influence and prestige in American life. He did not make a firm offer but indicated that he might later—after the trial.

If that had happened, and been reported, the chances are that Ellsberg's friend or relation would not be facing criminal prosecution. The federal bribery statute condemns anyone who "directly or indirectly corruptly gives, offers or promises anything of value to any public official . . . with intent to influence any official act." In such cases, intent is often inferred from the circumstances.

But something very like that was done—by the chief domestic adviser to the President of the United States, John Ehrlichman.

After the trial in which Ellsberg was convicted, and Byrne might well think it could depend on the outcome of the trial.

According to Ehrlichman, he did those things with President Nixon's approval. Indeed, the President dropped in to say hello to Byrne. Bribery happens to be one of the two specific "high crimes and misdemeanors" mentioned in the Constitution as grounds for impeachment. The other is treason.

Whether the evidence of the approach to Byrne meets the standard of proof required under the federal bribery statute cannot be known by an outsider. Perhaps time will tell.

What all of us may observe about that episode is the standard of legal ethics it reflects. Richard Nixon and John Ehrlichman are lawyers. When Ehrlichman was questioned about the approach to Byrne, he said he had "soured" the canons of ethics and could not find "where I hid in any way infringed on them."

Is that really the ethical level of the American legal profession? Thousands of lawyers have been in Washington this week for the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, and the question has been very much on their minds: Not the Ehrlichman-Byrne affair alone, but the involvement of so many Nixon administration lawyers in the crimes of Watergate, and what that may say about the profession.

Yes, but...

It is always easy to attack lawyers. Shakespeare and Dickens did, and much of the public today probably thinks of them as a selfish, obscurantist, insensitive lot without principle, on sale to the highest bidder.

Easy, but I think mistaken. Of course there are unprincipled lawyers, and lately a number of them have wrongly been in positions of power. Lawyers often do represent vested interests, arguing the case of the polluter or the monopolist without sufficient independent reflection.

But American lawyers, more than any others in the world,

also act as public conscience, as defenders of the weak and the abused. They must, or our society will fail. The responsibility follows from the extraordinary role given to law and the courts in the American constitutional system.

Just consider some of the things done recently by lower federal courts around the country. They have entertained and decided whole new categories of environmental law suits. They have found the President's impounding of appropriated funds unlawful in many cases. One has held the bombing of Cambodia unlawful.

Those innovative decisions were made by trial judges, people from the ranks of the profession, many of them Republicans. Why have they taken those steps, drastically expanding the old limits on who may sue and for what? They have done so because it is the tradition of American law to expand the rights of the individual in response to abuses of official power.

What the American legal profession needs now, to remove the stain of Watergate, is to live up to its own best history. That is not a moral demand. It is the demand of a society that has a right to the law.

Justice Harlan F. Stone posed that question in 1934. He was writing about the ethics of lawyers, by which he meant not small niceties but their public responsibility. He warned against changed attitudes that had "made the learned profession of an earlier day the obsequious servant of business and painted it with the morals and manners of the market place."

Ulster Internment Rule Date Marked by Wave of Violence

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (AP)—Guerrilla bombers blasted the homes of British Army families and a loaded gasoline truck today in an apparently orchestrated wave of violence across Northern Ireland to protest the internment of terrorist suspects.

No serious casualties were reported despite the bombings and a surge of rioting by teenage youths in parts of Belfast, Londonderry, Newry and Armagh.

In another incident, gunmen ambushed a workmen's bus 14 miles north of Belfast, killing one man and injuring two others, a police spokesman said.

British Army spokesmen did not dispute their role in the protests, marking the second anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial, were more muted than expected.

The army homes were attacked at Lisnally military camp at Omagh, in County Tyrone. Sixteen women and children were treated for cuts and shock after 400 pounds of explosive planted in a hijacked panel truck blew up. Fifty homes were damaged. An army spokesman said three of the injured women were pregnant.

The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army issued a statement admitting responsibility for the blast.

The Provisionals said that in the future, married quarters occupied by British Army families would be regarded as legitimate targets.

In Newry, near the North's border with the republic, hijackers stopped a gasoline truck loaded with 4,000 gallons of fuel, and crashed it into a wall. A firebomb was tossed into the wreckage and set it ablaze.

The rioting in Belfast and Londonderry began early in the morning when mobs of youths skirmished with army patrol, and Catholics in Roman Catholic quarters drummed on the sidewalks with trashcan lids.



AFRICAN DROUGHT—Lone cow awaiting slaughter near Ahalak, Niger, near skeletons of cattle already slaughtered. Drought has virtually eliminated pasture and grain for animals in many sub-Saharan areas, forcing premature killing of herds. Because of the situation, 13 million people in seven nations face famine.

Sex-Party Host Slain, Called Killer of 12 Found Buried

HOUSTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Acting on information from a teen-ager who said that his life had been threatened by his host at an all-night sex party, police today searched a boat stall and found the bodies of 12 boys and young men.

Meanwhile, police in Pasadena, a Houston suburb, began digging up the lawn of a dead man who they were told had been responsible for the killings. No bodies were found there, they said.

Police supervised the search in digging up the stench-filled boat stall, located in a large, L-shaped building. Twelve skeletons and decomposed bodies were found in the 12-by-30-foot enclosure, used to store a boat on land.

Police said they believed that the victims had been sexually abused.

The police were led to the boat stall, where the bodies were in shallow graves by a youth who said that he shot a man in self-defense after a party that featured paint-sniffing and perverted sex.

Elmer Wayne Henley, 17, telephoned police headquarters yesterday and told officers that he had shot and killed Dean Allen Corli, 33, earlier in the day.

Police said Henley then led them to a rented boat stall in southwest Houston.

"Henley said scattered around there are probably 25 or 30 bodies altogether," a police official said. "Henley said he believes there are about 19 bodies at the boat stall. Henley says there are more around Sam Rayburn Lake and High Island."

Sam Rayburn Lake is near Lufkin, 125 miles northeast of Houston, and High Island is about 30 miles east of Galveston.

Officers said Henley told them that he killed Corli after an all-night party at Corli's home during which Henley and two other youths passed out after sniffing spray-paint.

Seoul Denies Involvement In Abduction

By Doo Oberdnier

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The South Korean government today officially denied that it had any knowledge of or connection with the abduction here yesterday of its most prominent political critic, former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung.

The government denial was made in a statement by Ambassador Lee Ho to Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Shinasaku Hogen. The statement later was issued to the press by the South Korean Information Office.

Mr. Kim's midday abduction at a hotel yesterday was followed by charges from his aides that the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency was responsible. Mr. Kim has been a critic of President Chung Hee Park since the president seized complete power in Seoul on Oct. 17.

After total silence in the early hours following his abduction, Seoul's controlled press printed virtually identical small stories on Page 1 of today's editions reporting Mr. Kim's kidnapping at the hands of "five Korean-speaking youths." These were virtually the only papers anywhere to so describe the abduction, who were said by eyewitnesses to be chunky men wearing ties and dark suits. As published in five Seoul newspapers, the nearly identical accounts failed to make any mention of Rep. Yang Il Dong, the host for the luncheon conference with Mr. Kim in a \$120-a-day Tokyo hotel suite. Mr. Yang is the president of the Democratic Unification party.

Japanese police established a special headquarters to coordinate the search for the missing politician and continued a close watch on airplanes and ships leaving the country. Police sources were quoted as saying they have no substantial clue to Mr. Kim's whereabouts or the identity of his abductors.

Huge Rock Threatening Town In France Detonates Itself

NANTUA, France, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—A 12,000-ton rock menacing this picturesque town in eastern France started rolling early today and touched off explosives placed by demolition experts to blow it up.

The enormous rock, which had been slowly moving toward the town for five years, was blown in pieces.

Town officials had reported earlier that the rock was blown up by the demolition experts. Police said later that the rock had moved by itself, setting off the explosives.

When the rock moved, 25 centimeters down the 800-meter slope yesterday. Mayor Simon Pernod called at an emergency meeting with geology experts and town officials that it could be blown up immediately.

About 1,000 of the town's inhabitants were evacuated and demolition experts placed dynamite in holes already drilled in the rock.

Police said everything was ready for the explosion when the rock suddenly moved again and detonated the explosives.

Police said that a stump was still remaining and demolition experts returned to the hilltop this morning and set more dynamite in the remaining piece of rock.

Residents said that it was a miracle that the rock had not damaged a single house or killed anyone when it fell.

"We were scared to death last Saturday when the rock moved 30 centimeters in less than 10 hours, but now the nightmare is nearly over," a fireman said.

U.S. Army Fails To Reach Quota

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI)—For the sixth consecutive month since the draft was discontinued, the Army failed in July to reach its recruiting goals, the Defense Department said yesterday.

Thirty-five percent of those who did sign up were black—almost three times the black proportion of the population, the statement said.

The proportion of recruits with low intelligence scores rose to 31 percent in July, the highest figure in the four years for which records were immediately available and almost double the Army's goal of taking no more than 18 percent of low scorers in tests, it said.

The Army filled only 76 percent of its recruitment goal.

The three other services were more popular. The Air Force met 101 percent of its goal in July, the Marine Corps 92 percent, and the Navy 97 percent, it said.

U.S. Embassy Getting Spruce-Up in Moscow

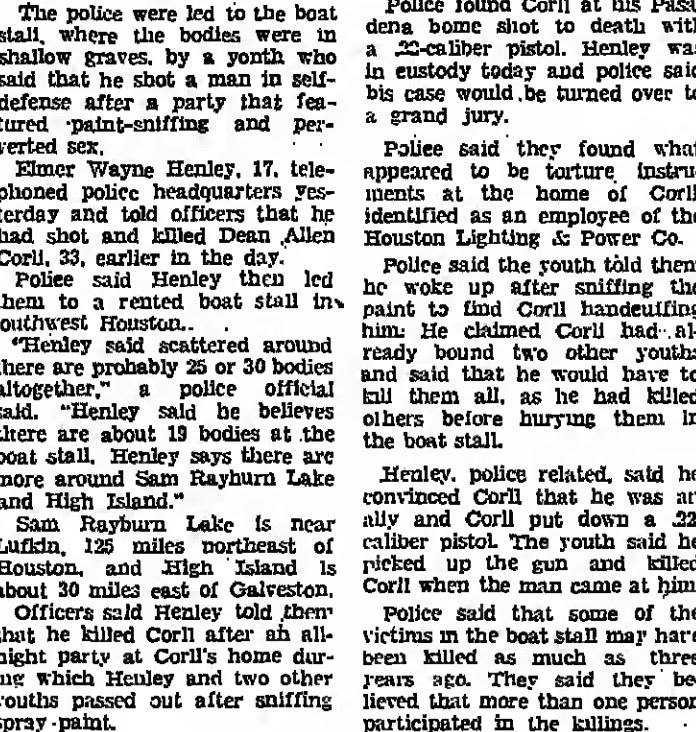
MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (AP)—The U.S. Embassy here is getting its first major scrub-down and spruce-up.

Redecorating the sprawling haneillery on Chalkovskoye street in central Moscow is a joint Russian-American project. The Soviet Central Service Bureau, which handles many needs of the foreign colony, is doing the first six floors. The remaining four floors are being done by Sebecos, U.S. Navy construction men. The spruce-up is expected to be completed in mid-October.

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Elmer Wayne Henley, in police custody in Houston.

Obituaries

Richard Boyer, 70, Newsman, Wrote John Brown Biography

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT)—Richard O. Boyer, 70, biographer of abolitionist John Brown and a former profile writer for the New Yorker magazine, died on Tuesday of a cardiovascular disease.

Mr. Boyer's "The Legend of John Brown: A Biography and a History" was published in the spring by Alfred A. Knopf and received critical acclaim. "The book is more than a life of John Brown—it is a tapestry of the whole of American life in the generation that slid into the Civil War," said Geoffrey Hodgson in a New York Times book review.

Other reviewers also noted that Mr. Boyer's narrative depicted the abolitionist leader as very much a man of his time rather than as a solitary fanatic. It was written "in the grand style, with something of the magic of Bruce Catton's early books and the earthy flavor of Carl Sandburg's 'Lincoln,'" according to David H. Donald, a professor of American history on the faculty of Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Boyer, a native of Chicago, worked for newspapers in St. Louis, Dallas and Boston before joining the staff of the now defunct New York Herald Tribune in 1929. Subsequently, he wrote for PM, also defunct, as a correspondent in Germany.

Russel E. Uhlend
MARION, Va., Aug. 9 (AP)—Russel Edward Uhlend, 77, one of six founders of soil conservation programs in the United States and a soil and agricultural consultant in Brazil, Angola and Panama, died on Tuesday.

Edwin Tunis
BALTIMORE, Aug. 9 (NYT)—Edwin Tunis, 75, an award-winning author and illustrator of children's books, died on Tuesday at Baltimore General Hospital. In 1956, he received a gold medal from the Boys Club of America for "Wheels" and two years later received the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation children's book award for "Colonial Living." In 1970, he was nominated for the National Book Award for "The Young United States." He illustrated all of his books.

Nikolai I. Malin
MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Nikolai I. Malin, 69, the coach of the Soviet national water polo team, died on Tuesday, the newspaper Soviet Sport said today.

Domenico Savino
NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Domenico Savino, 91, a composer and orchestra director, died here yesterday after a brief illness. Born in Taranto, Italy, Mr. Savino received his diploma as Magistero di Composizione from the Royal Conservatory of Naples at the age of 21.

Donald Peers
HOVE, England, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—British singer Donald Peers, 63, died today.

Mr. Peers, best known for his hit song "By a Babbiling Brook," broke his back in a fall on stage in Sydney two years ago and was told he would never walk again. But last year, with the aid of a steel brace, he regained the ability to walk.

Abraham Fletman
NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT)—Abraham Fletman, 73, the founder and chairman of the board of the Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp. of Syosset, N.Y., died yesterday at his home after a brief illness.

Wilbur Cooper
VAN NUYS, Calif., Aug. 9 (AP)—Wilbur Cooper, 81, a left-handed pitcher who won 20 or more games in a season four times for the Pittsburgh Pirates in the early 1920s, died of a heart attack on Tuesday.

Aide in Argentina Cites Solving of 27 Kidnappings

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The government said yesterday that 27 cases of kidnapping and extortion had been solved and \$4.5 million in ransom payments recovered in the 10 days since interim President Raul A. Lasturi ordered a crackdown on urban guerrillas. Police also reported an abduction.

The latest kidnapping victim was identified by police as Ramon Levin, a director of a textile company.

American business sources said, however, that the crackdown apparently has not altered plans by at least four companies to transfer Americans out of the country because of the kidnap wave.

One executive said he left the country for a 10-day "vacation" after receiving telephoned kidnap threats. The sources asked that the names of the firms involved not be used for fear of making them targets for further threats.

Egypt-Libya Talks Extended 3d Time

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Talks on the merger of Egypt and Libya were extended today for the third time, the Middle East News Agency reported from Tripoli.

No explanation was given, but it noted that the extension followed several telephone contacts between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Deputy Premier Abdel Kader Hatem, who heads Egypt's delegation at the talks, which were to have ended Tuesday.

Russians Act To Establish Ties to EEC

Contact Apparently Cleared by Brezhnev

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The Soviet Union, after 15 years of refusing to recognize the European Economic Community, will open talks next month with the president of its council of ministers, it was confirmed today.

Nikolai Fadeyev, secretary-general of Comecon, the Communist economic unit, has scheduled talks in Copenhagen with the Danish minister of foreign affairs, who currently is president of the Common Market's Council of Ministers and, therefore, can speak for all of its nine member nations.

For 15 years, the Russians have refused to recognize the Common Market, criticizing it as merely an adjunct to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A statement last year by Soviet Communist party boss Leonid I. Brezhnev, however, that the Russians might explore ways in which the Common Market and Comecon countries could cooperate is being cited here as the move that paved the way for Mr. Fadeyev's intended discussions. On that occasion, Mr. Brezhnev spoke of recognizing the "reality" of the Common Market.

Since then, there have been several hints that the Russians have changed their thinking about the EEC. Luxembourg Foreign Affairs Minister Gaston Thorn, who visited Moscow last month, said that Russia was prepared to take soundings with the Common Market countries. Mr. Thorn said that what he was told by the Soviet leaders added up to an "invitation" but that he received no indication whether Moscow was prepared to take an initiative.

Neither Mr. Thorn nor any Brussels officials could say whether Russia is prepared to recognize the Common Market. The suspicion here is that the Russians will use the possibility of recognition as a counter for concessions in other areas from the Western European countries at the security conference in Helsinki, which will be resumed in the fall.

The satellite nations recently have been pressuring Moscow to reach some kind of accommodation with the EEC which—in the future—will ban, under the community's common commercial policy, any bilateral trade dealings between individual EEC members and Communist-bloc countries.

East-West European trade deals, therefore, will have to be negotiated through and by the European Commission. That obviously will be a problem for the Communists unless some form of acknowledgment of the Common Market is made.

Top Grivas Aide, Six Others Are Seized in Cyprus Raids

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—Cyprus security forces today arrested the chief of staff of Gen. George Grivas and other top Grivas supporters in a day of raids in the southwestern part of Limassol.

Stavros Stavrou, a former Cypriot Army major, code-named Syros, and several other men were seized as police and men of the special tactical reserve stormed into houses occupied by suspected underground leaders in Limassol.

An official statement later said 10 men in all were detained after more than 20 were questioned during the raids, which uncovered several hideouts in homes and gardens, as well as weapons and documents.

A police official said that first inspection of the captured documents showed they would be even more valuable than those discovered during a police raid several weeks ago, which led police to a number of other wanted men who had fled to join the Grivas groups.

The Cyprus Broadcasting Corp. said Mr. Stavrou and another man were surprised in the house of a schoolteacher who is abroad. An official spokesman said several secret hideouts were uncovered in the searches, which he said were continuing.

There was no indication that the police had found any clues to the whereabouts of Justice Minister Christos Vakis, kidnapped by Grivas men at gunpoint on July 27.

The raid was a major blow to the plans of Gen. Grivas, who has been organizing his underground groups for the last two years with the aim of toppling President Makarios and declaring that Cyprus would unite with Greece—the cause for which he fought British rule in the 1950s.

Other Grivas supporters have been arrested in police raids in the last few weeks and bombings and attacks by armed raiders on rural police stations have almost halted.

But about five hours after the capture of Mr. Stavrou, two bombs went off in the parking lot of Limassol District Court. They blew in doors and windows but caused no casualties, police said. The bombs, believed to be guerrilla retaliation, exploded in the sleet hour when the normally crowded area around the courts was absolutely deserted.

After the kidnapping of the justice minister, Gen. Grivas broke the silence he has maintained since his secret return to Cyprus from Athens in September, 1971.

He has put a series of demands before Archbishop Makarios, who has rejected all the conditions as blackmail.

However, the archbishop did indicate qualified acceptance of a suggestion by the Athens newspaper Eleftheria Kosmos yesterday that he and Gen. Grivas should meet in Greece to discuss their differences with President George Papadopoulos. The paper also suggested Cypriots should vote on remaining an independent republic or become part of Greece. It said any decision in favor of union with Greece would mean that part of Cyprus would have to go to the Turks.

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Finish off your V.S.O.P. it's time to move up. Hennessy introduces Bras D'Or. A little older, a little finer, a little more expensive than V.S.O.P. Bras D'Or from Hennessy.

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LONDON

Floating Club
And Other
Night Spots

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON (H.T.)—Thirteen bridges span the Thames between Fulham Palace and the Isle of Dogs. Docked beneath one of them, Albert Bridge in front of the Houses of Parliament, is Father Thames, London's first cruising restaurant-discotheque and the largest craft of its kind on the river.

Boarding time at Cadogan Pier is 8:30. The dinner-dance cruise takes you past Lambeth Palace, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, Cutty Sark and other historical landmarks on the way to Greenwich. The return trip, by moonlight, gets passengers to Cadogan Pier at 11:30. Later in the month after-theater cruises will be inaugurated with midnight sailings and midnight suppers.

The boat is 155 feet long and 25 feet wide. The upper deck, built mostly of glass with a panoramic acrylic roof, has been designed to seat 200 diners, affording them a superb view of the river bank. Below deck, there is a discotheque and bar, the Guards Saloon, done in red and blue décor to echo the colors of the Brigade of Guards. Waitresses



Father Thames, a floating restaurant-discotheque, passing the Houses of Parliament.

are in navy blue and white. The chief bartender has American experience; Manhattaners are one of his specialties.

The menu features traditional English dishes.

The full price—including the four-course meal—is a nominal \$5.95. Father Thames made its maiden voyage last week, but is

already a tourist favorite. Groups from the tour buses sit at long tables on the rear upper deck. But the prow has separate tables.

Miss Laurita of Harlem and Hollywood is introducing soul food to England at a smart night-club she has just opened: Laurita's, 333 Fulham Road. A

gracious hostess and an extraordinary personality, she is the latest exotic of London-after-dark. Clad in a shimmering gown, a feather boa about her shoulders, she relates her past and your future—she is an uncanny fortune-teller. At 15 she ran away to Hollywood. There she

cooked for friends (all the West Coast black entertainers of that day), rejecting movie offers to impersonate Negro models. She returned to New York to do spiritualistic readings. She is now planning to open soul food night spots in Paris and elsewhere on the Continent.

Her club is two-storied. On the first floor, there is a cocktail lounge with as long a list of mixed drinks as has been seen since the Dry Age. The second-floor dining room has dancing space at the center and a jazz orchestra plays, until the early hours.

The London night scene is crowded with cabarets of all sizes and kinds. The largest are the Talk Of The Town, Casino de Paris and the Latin Quarter, offering international spectacles—and dinner—in the style of the Eldorado. London is soon to have its own version of the Parisian Alcazar type of entertainment with a midnight show of which April Ashley, a performer of changed sex, is to be the star.

Such solo star cabarets as the Café de Paris—where Mariage

SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON—The Dixie Gillespie quintet closes tomorrow night (Aug. 11) at Ronnie Scott's. Opening Monday for two-week stand are Eddie Harris and his quintet and bluesman Jimmy Witherspoon backed by the Ronnie Scott trio. At the Bankside Globe Playhouse, jazz pianist Stan Tracey and his quartet will give a concert on Sunday at 7:30 p.m.

COPENHAGEN—Saxman Dexter Gordon and the Kenny Drew trio back at the Montmartre Jazzhus Tuesday and Wednesday.

ZURICH—There's a Riverboat Shuffle Party tonight (Aug. 10) on the Helvetia with the Tremble Kids and Miriam Klein, the New Harlem Ramblers, the New Crookes and Purr's blues band. The boat leaves the main pier at Burkplatz at 8 p.m.

ANTWERP—All-star jazz festival at the Open Air Museum of Modern Sculpture from Tuesday to Saturday featuring singer Carmen McRae, saxman Sonny Rollins and Nathan Davis, the Max Roach sextette, the Dixie Gillespie quintet and the Thad Jones-Mel Lewis big band, and many others. The sessions go on all day.

PARIS—Kenny Clarke and his trio are at the Club St. Germain; saxman Benny Waters at the Caveau de la Huchette and bluesman Memphis Slim at the Trois Maillets. Stride pianist Bob Vatel is at the Hilton Hotel roof for the month of August. There's a free jazz concert today (Aug. 10) at noon on the first level of the Eiffel Tower.

AMSTERDAM—The Arnold Kios trio with singer Locki Kniel is at the Klein Bellevue every night.

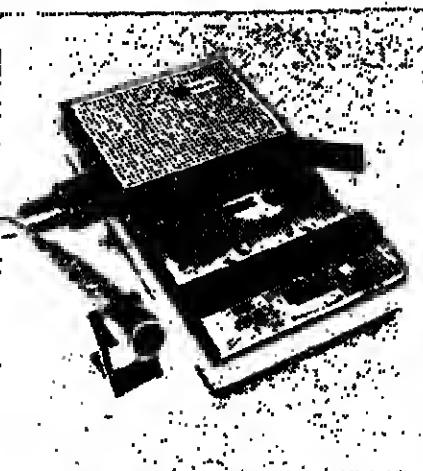
TAORMINA, Sicily—The Stuart de Silva trio appears every night at the Mazzaro Sea Palace at 9 p.m.

TABARCA, Tunisia—Master of the sitar Ravi Shankar is this week's feature attraction at the festival.

This week's top singles records are, in the United States: "Touch Me in the Morning" by Diana Ross; and in England, "I'm the Leader of the Gang" by Gary Glitter, for the third straight week. Diana Ross's record has also broken onto the British charts in the No. 10 spot.

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THE UNITED STATES

\$35 and Up to Find Just the Right Colors

By Marcy Kates

NEW YORK (AP-DT)—When Ralph E. Becker, general manager of WJES-TV in Jacksonville, Fla., appeared on his station's "Ask the Management Show" some weeks ago, he decided to project an elegant mood. So, he says, he wore his "elegant" colors: between dark suit with gold shirt and a purple tie with brown detail.

Anthony J. Yung, president of Red Carpet Corp. of America, a real-estate concern based in San Francisco, sometimes worries about tense meetings of the board of directors. On such occasions, he wears his quiet colors—gray and burgundy blue—to attract the least attention. But when he wants to take the offensive, he may wear his gold-yellow sport coat with emerald-green shirt.

And Dorothy Dodgion, a jazz drummer in Park Ridge, N.J., has begun to wear apple green, bright pink and even orange when she performs. "I used to wear mostly black," she says. "I never wanted to be a freaky lady drummer, but now I wear all my colors."

To these three people and thousands like them, colors are coloring their entire lives. They are paying \$35 or more for a detailed, personal color consultation. Armed with the knowledge of what colors purportedly create certain moods or enhance their individual physical coloring, clients of such consultants march off to change their wardrobes, cars and home furnishings.

Booming Business

The handful of personal color consultants around the nation say business is booming, especially on the West Coast. For example, Donald Cardwell, a consultant in Oakland, says his business "just about doubles" yearly. Suzanne Caygill, a San Francisco color consultant, says she has prescribed colors for 200,000 clients (some in group sessions) in 33 Western cities since she began in 1942. Her fee for assembling a "personal color palette" ranges up to \$175. Mr. Cardwell charges \$35 for a two-hour personal session.

Some skeptics think that personal color consultations are only a step above witchcraft and astrology. Walter Lander, head of a San Francisco group of industrial designers concerned with color in packaging and corporate image making, says personal color gists are "a travesty on the fields of art and design." He contends that they "appeal to people who basically aren't creative and need to feel that they are doing the right thing without relying on their personal involvement and emotions."

Nathan Adler, a San Francisco psychologist, says personal color consultation "suggests the way in which our whole culture feels everything is manipulable." Another psychologist, Sheldon Krich, at the University of California in Berkeley, remarks, "People will go to extraordinary lengths to avoid making their own decisions."

The color consultants, of course, have a different, if not entirely uncolored view. "People can't be

"Some skeptics think that personal color consultations are only a step above witchcraft... a travesty on art and design."

objective about what colors are becoming to them," Mrs. Caygill says. And many clients support such statements and say color guidance has changed their lives.

Job Interview

Mr. Becker, the TV-station manager, says he owes his job to Mr. Cardwell. "When I applied for the job, Don Cardwell told me how to dress so I would look responsible and forceful," he recalls. He appeared for the job interview in a gray suit, gold shirt and gray-and-yellow-striped tie.

"The influence I made on the president of the company had a lot to do with the way I was dressed," he says.

Mr. Becker says he has spent about \$1,800 in the past year to refurbish his wardrobe in accord with his color guide. "I've thrown out all my white shirts and navy-blue suits," he says. His wife's color chart also is followed religiously, including the decoration of a new home in Florida.

"We had a heated controversy with the builder," Mr. Becker recalls. "We made him take out the red Formica in the kitchen. Red isn't one of my wife's colors. We wanted a gold-tile floor, and he said we would have to wait six weeks to get the exact color. So for six weeks we walked on concrete until the tiles arrived."

Richard Kays, president of Lloyd's Pura in Denver, is another believer. His personal color consultation, he says, made him "feel 10 years younger." He was so satisfied he sent his five executives to Mrs. Caygill to have their palettes done and then had the offices of his executives redecorated in their respective colors.

Mr. Yung, the real-estate executive, insisted on one of his "earth colors"—dark brown—when he bought a Citroën Maserati recently after having Mr. Cardwell prepare his color chart.

Bronze-Age Tools
Found in Italy
By Archaeologists

PARMA, Italy, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—A group of archaeologists working in this north Italian town have discovered Bronze-Age implements and building remains, their leader, Albert Ammerman, said today.

Mr. Ammerman, of Stanford University in California, said that his team—it includes English, Dutch and Italian archaeologists—has found hundreds of objects, including bones, crockery, bronze and wooden tools.

The team, which has been working here for 20 days, believes it has discovered three former human settlements from the Bronze Age—about 1,300 years before Christ. They hope to reconstruct the social and environmental conditions of the inhabitants.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (H.T.)—This is how The New York Times critic rates new films:

"Dillinger" is fascinating for its speed, action and firepower, but mostly "shoots blanks" as character studies of interesting types out of explosive history. This is A. M. Waller's summation of the film starring Warren Oates as Dillinger, Michelle Phillips as his girl, Ben Johnson and Gloria Leachman. "John Milus, the 38-year-old enfant terrible who wrote and directed 'Dillinger,' appears to be confused in his loyalties in this latest focus on the legendary Public Enemy No. 1," writes Waller. "His gangsters are larger, funnier and fuzzier than life as obviously monstrous killers. But they also leave the impression of having been slightly martyred as they are just as monstrously moved down by G-men and others."

Waller concludes: "Dillinger" does capture the look of the nineteen-thirties, but its violence dominates the scene, and the players, who remain largely undefined figures on a bloody landscape.

"Maurie" also gets a cool review from Waller. He says: "As a potentially inspirational saga that respects the awesome truth that generated it, 'Maurie' is unfortunately rarely moving as drama. The heroism, tragedy and friendship of Maurice Stokes

the black basketball star destined to die and his white teammate, Jack Twyman, formerly of the Cincinnati Royals, evolves on the screen with largely soap-opera effects." Directed by Daniel Mann from a screenplay by Douglas Morrow and starring Bernie Casey, "Maurie," says Waller, "only occasionally stirs the heart or mind."

"Heavy Traffic" Ralph Bakshi's animated movie, is seen by Roger Greenspun as "a cruel, funny, heart-breaking love not to a city kept alive by its freaks, and always, always dying." Greenspun writes: "Bakshi's subject is really the city, New York City, the sum of his many characters' lives and yet desolate, depopulated. Generally it looks as if news of some impending disaster had reached everybody in time to leave New York deserted—except for the creatures in the movie, who live together in the shadow of a doom they don't understand but somehow express." Greenspun says that "at least a third of 'Heavy Traffic' falls in inspiration or mimes weak ideas too far, trying to elaborate an anecdote when no basis for elaboration exists." But, he adds: "What does succeed, succeeds with an intensity that in current American cinema is simply unmatched." With praise for the characters and the drawings ("rich, vigorous, full of comic book vitality and exaggeration"),

Greenspun says that Bakshi's development of his own material from his earlier feature "Fritz the Cat" is "as brilliant as anything in recent movies."

"Le Sex Shop," directed and written by Claude Berri, has an X rating which is an absurdity, says Greenspun. "Based on a few bare breasts, one (simulated) position, ten vibrators and a chastity belt, 'Le Sex Shop' may deal in the devil's merchandise, but its soul is as pure (too pure) as the driven snow," he writes. "With two growing kids, a loving wife who nevertheless likes to spend money and a public that seems to have called it quits on reading, Claude (Claude Berri) doesn't need much persuading to close down his bookstore and, on a successful friend's advice, to reopen it as a sex shop."

"Neptune Factor" is about "a search and rescue mission to save three aquanauts trapped by an undersea earthquake on the ocean floor," writes Greenspun. My own pleasure in "The Neptune Factor" begins and ends with the miniature photography—as nutty as anything I've seen in recent movies—and with the eliciting from Ben Gazzara as the steely leader of the mission, Comdr. Adrian Blake of Atlantis, what may be filmdom's most confidently unconvincing Southern accent. The film is directed by Daniel Petrie.

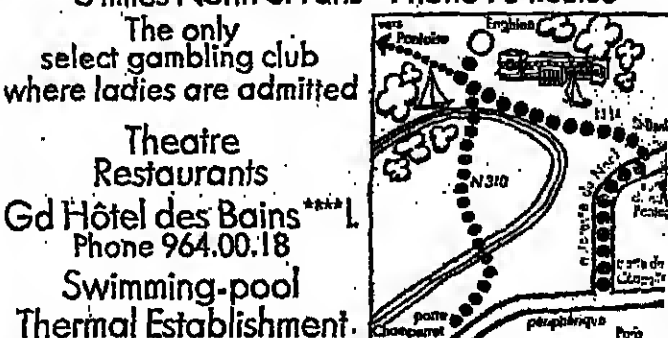
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It's Tia Maria,
the coffee liqueur.



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Shell Group Earnings Soar 167% in Quarter

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ).—The Royal Dutch Shell group today posted a 167.4 percent second-quarter profit increase but studiously avoided bragging about the rise.

Germans Hold To Restrictive Credit Policy

FRANKFURT, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ).—The central bank council of the Bundesbank decided unanimously today to maintain its current hard, restrictive monetary policy, the bank's vice-president Ottmar Emminger said.

At a press conference following the council meeting, Mr. Emminger emphasized that current economic conditions in West Germany do not warrant any change in the bank's tight credit policy. He reported that the council discussed "at length" a variety of methods whereby excessive moves in money-market rates could be avoided in the future, but stressed that the council had not made any final decision.

He indicated that the central bank may be more flexible in its open-market policy and may include Lombard facilities (borrowing against securities) in its current practice of allowing banks to discount all types of bills for 10 days.

"We want to avoid money-market rates moving excessively in both directions," Mr. Emminger said. A broad range of possible measures was discussed and nothing decided, he said.

But, under current conditions, with the call rate moving narrowly around 9 percent, he said the central bank does not see any need to influence the rates.

Mr. Emminger said that the rise in interest rates worldwide is primarily attributable to high U.S. rates. He noted that the U.S. prime rate had reached an unprecedented 9 percent and the money-market call rate is hovering between 10.5 and 11.25 percent. The "assumedly" high U.S. rates have put European money-market rates and interest rates in European countries, he added.

In addition, the high international and U.S. rate levels helped Germany "to protect its external flank" against unwarranted currency inflows that could counteract the nation's anti-inflationary measures, Mr. Emminger said. Higher rates and a higher dollar price as a consequence contributed to the "collapse of speculation" on a new mark revaluation, he said.

Meanwhile, in Wiesbaden, the Federal Statistical Office reported that the cost-of-living index was steady at 148.2 (1962 equals 100) in mid-July, unchanged from mid-June but up 7.5 percent from July, 1972.

Price of Wheat In EEC Is Rising, Speculation Seen

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Heavy speculative buying has been added to the other upward pressures on wheat prices inside the Common market grain-trade sources said here today.

Traders are trying to cover export licenses for nearly one million tons of soft wheat granted by EEC authorities in the first few days of this month.

Two days ago the EEC banned the issue of further licenses to prevent grain from the nine nations from being emptied in the rush to sell on world markets, where prices are soaring. But permits already issued have been used by the end of the month or, under EEC law, their holders are liable to be fined.

As a result, a surge of buying has boosted prices, particularly in France.

In France, the main producer of soft wheat in the community, prices paid for wheat to be delivered this month are at least half a dollar a ton higher than those being paid for delivery in September or October. Normally, with the harvest in full swing, August prices are well below those ruling further ahead, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the effects of the commission ban are beginning to spill over into other grain markets. Traders reported license applications for several tons of thousands of tons of maize in the past few days in anticipation that EEC maize exports will be halted in the near future.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

EEC Investigating La Roche Pricing

The Common Market Commission confirms that it is investigating the pricing policies of F. Hoffmann-La Roche for its tranquilizers, Librium and Valium. Sources say the investigation is still in the same preliminary stage as it was when first disclosed in May, following the British government's order that the drugs' prices be sharply cut. Hoffmann-La Roche is vigorously contesting the decision. The Commission, in a reply to a question from a member of the European Parliament, notes that prices for these products "in other EEC countries are on the whole higher than in Britain" and prompted the Commission's investigation. The U.E. Monopolies Commission has made its findings available to EEC anti-trust authorities and West German authorities reportedly have started proceedings against La Roche and makers of about a dozen other pharmaceutical products. Retail prices of Valium and Librium were found to be two to two and a half times higher in Germany than in Britain.

GM To Build Two New U.S. Plants

General Motors plans to build two assembly plants in Tennessee and Oklahoma, to increase its domestic assembly capacity by about 8 percent. GM gave no cost figures for the facilities. The Tennessee plant will assemble trucks and utility vehicles beginning in 1975 while the other will be a car assembly plant. GM's previous U.S. assembly operation was the Vega plant in Ohio, first opened in 1966.

Tender Offer Made for Signal Cos.

A group consisting of CEMF Investments Ltd., a Canadian investment company primarily controlled by members of the Bronfman family who are principals of Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd., is making a \$23-a-share tender offer for up to one million shares of Signal Companies Inc. stock. The offer comes on the heels of an agreement in principle reached by Signal for a merger with United Aircraft Corp. The Signal-United agreement provides for the exchange of one share of United preferred stock convertible into 2.22 common shares for each three shares of Signal, with a total value of about \$750 million. The CEMF group disclosed that it holds or controls 903,789 shares of about 5 percent of Signal's stock. Prudential Assurance Co., a U.K. firm which is one of the members of the group, owns 65,000 Signal shares. The group said the tender offer will be financed by two unsecured lines of credit—one for \$10 million at an interest rate equal to the U.S. prime rate, plus 1 1/2 percent from the Toronto-Dominion Bank and the balance of funds will come from another line of credit at the Bank of Montreal.

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Japanese Deny Eyeing Magnavox

Major Japanese electrical companies Thursday denied having any intentions of taking over U.S.-based Magnavox Corp., and securities industries sources said they were not aware of a possible bid. They had been asked to comment on rumors in New York that a Japanese concern was considering acquiring television maker Magnavox. The Japanese companies, which are in the midst of a program aimed at internationalizing their operations, the companies' financial resources are large enough to handle a major acquisition. A Hitachi spokesman, however, denied that the company plans to make a takeover bid for any U.S. company and bankers associated with Hitachi said they were not aware of any such moves. Yamachi, Nomura, Daiwa and Nikko Securities all said they were not involved in assisting any take-over bid for Magnavox. Officials at Sony, Matsushita Electric, Tokyo Shibaura and Mitsubishi Electric also denied that their companies intended to bid for Magnavox.

Others Have Serious Reservations

U.K. Backing EEC Plan to Pool Reserves

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ).—Britain has emerged as the strongest backer of the Common Market Commission's far-reaching proposals to pool EEC foreign exchange reserves and substantially increase the short-term credits that are available to help member nations having difficulties with their balance of payments.

This is the conclusion of commission officials who have been in touch with the member governments since the proposal was made in late June. They found that France, West Germany and the Netherlands have serious reservations about the plan, while the other EEC members support it to one degree or another.

EEC political leaders, at their summit meeting in Paris last fall, urged the moves as a step toward their plan for economic and monetary union by 1990.

The plan calls for pooling 20 percent of EEC foreign exchange reserves (estimated to total \$68 billion on March 31) every 18 months, beginning Jan. 1, 1974.

Soviets Suggest Giving Bonus to Farm Workers

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Soviet Communist party suggested yesterday that farm managers would achieve better results in harvesting if they offered more material incentives to agricultural workers.

The party statement, issued as an authoritative lead editorial in the party paper, Pravda, indicated that the Kremlin apparently had ordered greater bonuses for workers who matched or exceeded the planned requirements for this year's "decisive" grain harvest.

Earlier this year, the party announced that farmers who surpassed their quotas would be awarded automobiles, extra vacations with paid expenses and new houses for their collective farms. Pravda did not reveal what the workers would be offered this time.

Striving to make up for last year's crop failure, which forced Moscow to purchase 35 million tons of foreign grain, Pravda also said that "moral encouragement" in the agricultural sector should be increased, meaning that news media propaganda must be stepped up.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar here today were:

Rate (6 per cent)	Today Prev.	Chg.
Belg. (L.A.)	34.85	+3.00
Belg. (L.B.)	36.10	+3.00
Denmark	32.22	+3.00
Dutch	35.75	+3.00
France	32.10	+3.00
FR (L.A.)	4.00	+1.00
FR (L.B.)	4.10	+1.00
Germany	3.80	+2.00
Italy	3.80	+2.00
Japan	3.80	+2.00
Spain	3.80	+2.00
Switzerland	3.80	+2.00
U.K.	3.80	+2.00
U.S.	3.80	+2.00

Percentages change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian Agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations to New York.

A. F. R. S. Commercial

Japan Investment in U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—Japanese companies now have \$1.14 billion of direct investment in the United States, representing 18.3 percent of Japan's total foreign investment, according to economists of Fujitsu Bank.

3 Auto Firms In U.S. Seek Price Boosts

As Officials Prepare For Start of Phase-4

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—Ford, Chrysler and American Motors Corp. said today they are applying for permission to raise prices.

AMC said it is seeking to increase the price of its 1974 models by an average \$55. The increases, which range from \$24 to \$99 depending on the model, are designed to cover only the costs of the new federally mandated safety and emission control equipment. AMC said it is not seeking to recover general economic cost increases "at this time."

A Ford spokesman, acknowledging the company would file its request early next week, refused to say how much of an increase the nation's No. 2 automaker would seek.

A spokesman for Chrysler also declined to be specific about his company's request but said that the firm, unlike AMC, would seek to cover the rising cost of labor, materials and other expenses as well.

Earlier today, an official at the Cost of Living Council, which administers the controls on prices and wages, predicted that there would be widespread requests for price increases when the current freeze ends Monday and Phase-4 begins.

"We expect there will be aggressive filings of price notifications and exemption requests," said Bert Conkdim, director of the council's price stabilization office.

Companies with annual sales exceeding \$100 million have to give 30 days advance notice of a proposed price increase, while smaller firms are given 60 days. Companies are not required to increase their prices immediately if justified by costs.

Following a briefing today on the fuel supply situation, oil price officials suggested that final Phase-4 rules due for release tomorrow will allow U.S. refiners to pass on a larger amount of their crude oil costs to consumers.

Currently, crude oil from the Middle East and other overseas sources costs substantially more than the controlled price for domestic crude.

Prices Decline Slightly In Slow N.Y. Trading

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Gold issues turned lower while paper and other natural-resource groups showed some strength today during a slow and downward-trending price movement on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones Industrial average, moving within an extremely narrow range, slipped 0.53 to 901.49. It managed to encourage some tapewatchers by holding above the 900 level, which represents something of a psychological marker in these drab days on Wall Street.

Futures Mart Lifts Margins

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ).—Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have approved margin changes on wheat, corn, plywood and stud lumber contracts, effective today.

Initial margins for wheat were raised to 40 from 35 cents per bushel. Maintenance, hedging and spreading margins were raised to 35 from 30 cents per bushel.

Initial margins on corn were raised to 35 from 30 cents per bushel.

Initial margins on corn were decreased from \$1,000 to \$700 per contract. Maintenance, hedging and spread margins dropped to \$400 per contract from \$600.

Initial margins on stud lumber decreased to \$700 from \$800 per contract while maintenance, hedging and spreading contracts dropped to \$400 from \$600.

Wheat margins on the Kansas City Exchange increased by 10 cents to 30 cents a bushel, effective tomorrow. The margins apply to new trades by speculators.

Effective tomorrow, price changes in Kansas City will be limited to a maximum of 25 cents a bushel for the day instead of the present 10 cents.

In commodities trading, the margin requirement is the percentage of the full price of the commodities futures transaction that must be supplied in cash when it is made. Unlike a securities transaction, the balance is not borrowed through a broker.

Meanwhile, all wheat contracts at Chicago and Kansas City were up the 10-cent daily limit for the ninth consecutive session today.

The September contract wheat at Minneapolis rose the 20-cent limit for the fourth consecutive day.

Houston Oil & Minerals, the widest mover on the most active list, dropped 3 to 22 1/4. Bowmar Instruments, the subject of some bearish comment, fell 1 7/8 to 41.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ index of industrial stocks closed unchanged at 100.89. Bonds were mixed. Government issues closed mostly unchanged, but corporates gained about 1/4 point.

Governments showed scattered gains and losses in the short and intermediate areas and a slight downward drift in some of the longer maturities.

BSN - Gervais Danone

- Major Events in 1972
 - The year 1972 was marked by important events for the growth and future of the BSN Group:
 - The integration of the Belgian flat glass company, Glaverbel-Mecaniver, within the Group;
 - The complete integration of the Société Européenne de Brasseries;
 - Negotiation of a merger agreement with Gervais Danone. This merger was definitely realized on June 29, 1973.

	Gervais Danone	BSN	Total
Consolidated pre-tax turnover (F.Fr. millions)	2,250	5,650	7,900
Percentage outside France	23%	49%	41%
Employees	13,000	58,000	71,000
Market capitalization at 1.1.73 (F.Fr. millions)	970	2,030	3,000

	Gervais Danone	BSN	Total
Food & Drink	2,250	2,980	4,330
Glass & Plastic Containers	—	950	950
Flat Glass	—	2,650	2,650
	2,250	5,650	7,900

The Food & Drink Division represents nearly 80% of the total Group turnover. BSN-Gervais Danone is the leading French food company and one of the first in Europe.

- Market Positions
 - Food & Drink Division:
 - 48% of the French beer market (9.5 million hectolitres);
 - 26% of the French mineral-water market (700 million litres);
 - 30% approximately of the French soft-drink market;
 - 36% of the French cream-cheese market;
 - 55% of the French yoghurt and milk-dessert market;
 - 70% of the French baby-food market;
 - 43% of the French pasta market;
 - 31% of the French pre-cooked pasta dishes market;
 - Leader of the French adult dietetic food market;

The Group is also well established in many European markets, particularly Belgium and West Germany.

Glass & Plastic Containers Division
The Group is the leading manufacturer of glass containers in France and the Netherlands and occupies an important market position in Spain. The production of this division is largely used by the expanding Food & Drink Division.

Flat Glass Division
The Group shares European leadership with a turnover of 2,600 (F.Fr. millions). This activity reflects the multinational character of the Group with more than 80% of the production carried out outside of France, mainly on the Continent.

New Corporate Name
The preponderance of the Group's food activities has led to a change in the company's name, which is now as follows:

"BSN - Gervais Danone"

For a copy of the 1972 BSN Annual Report or the brochure on the new BSN-Gervais Danone Group, please write to:

BSN-Gervais Danone, Service Financier, 22 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris-8e, France.

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—1973—					—1973—					—1973—							
High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	Sta. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	Sta. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge

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27	13%	Dymoln	20	70	10	19	18
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Market Summary

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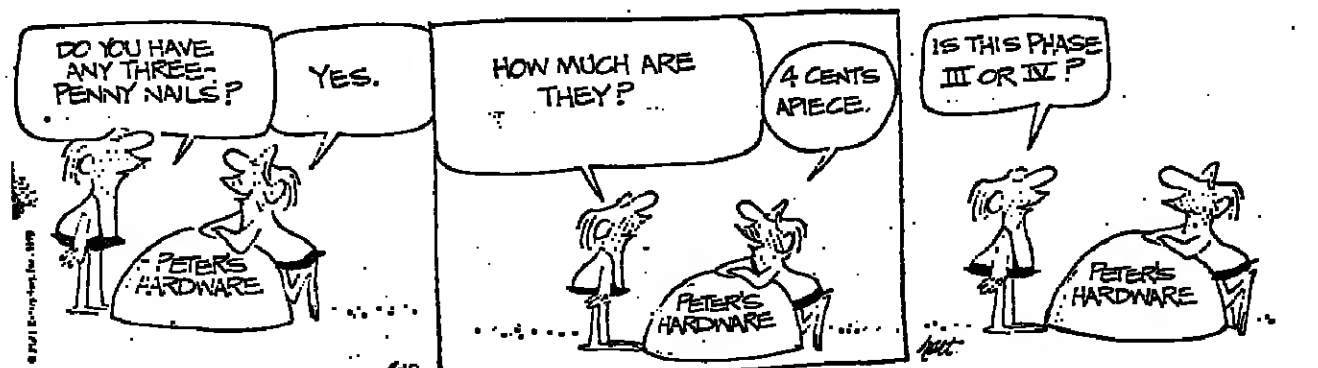
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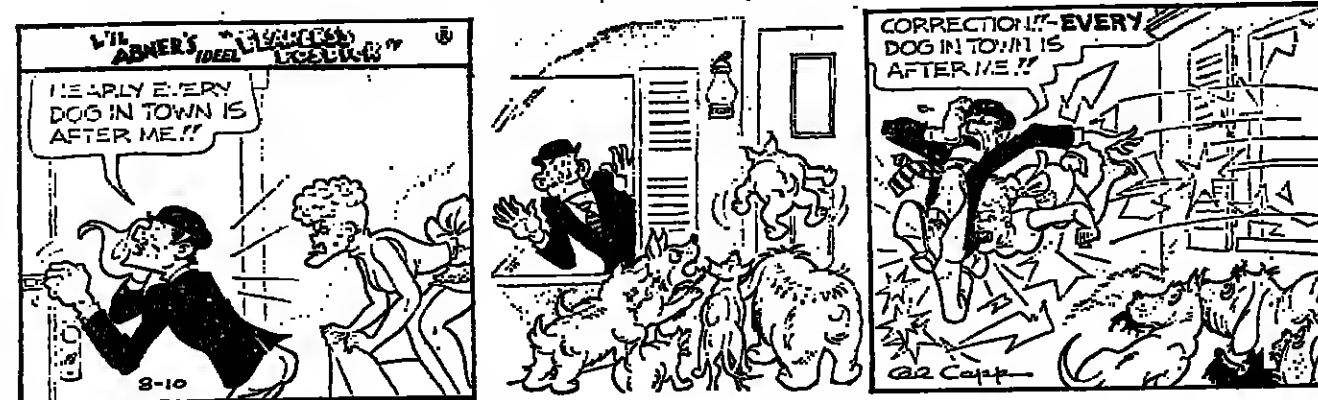
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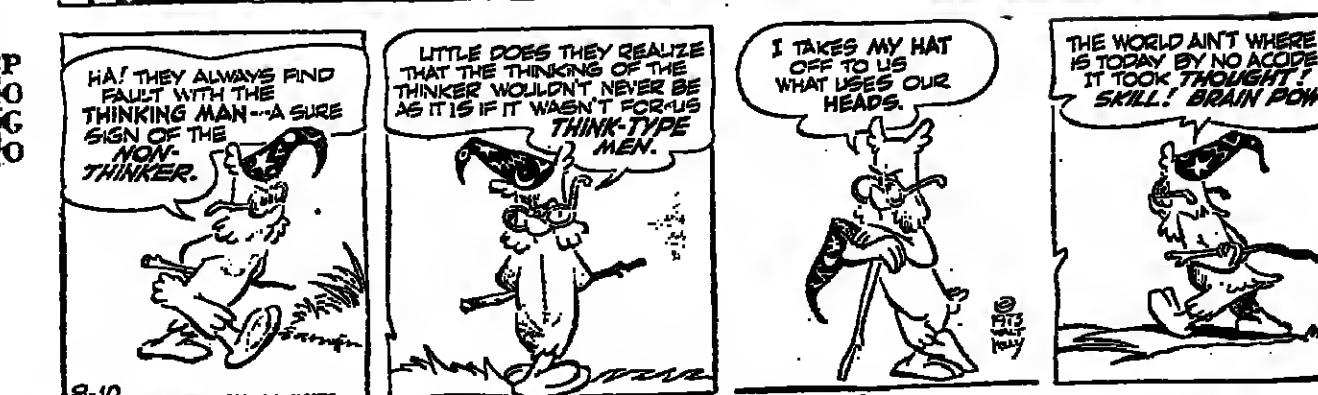
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

This diagramed deal created some problems for some experts at a recent Washington, D.C., tournament of life masters. West passed originally, but jumped to two spades at his second turn after North opened one club and South responded one heart.

When two spades came around to South, he may have been tempted to double. It was as well that he did not, since two spades doubled would probably have succeeded. Instead, he bid two no trump, relying on his partner to have some diamond strength. North continued to game, and West led the spade ten.

The king won in dummy, and South decided to develop hearts. To his astonishment, the king appeared from East when a low

card was led from dummy. South saw no harm in allowing this to win, since he seemed safe for five club tricks and two tricks in each major suit. As the sequel showed, he was wrong about this.

East returned a spade, and South's jack was taken by the ace. West slipped in his turn by persevering with spades, and South was back on track. The declarer won the spade return with the queen and cashed the king and jack of clubs. When this revealed the club position, he cashed the heart queen and the heart ace. Three more club leads then employed East, who had to play a diamond to give the declarer his ninth trick.

If West had shifted to a diamond when he won with the spade ace, he would have frustrated the endplay against his partner. Which shows that South should have won the first heart trick and led a spade honor, after which no defense could have hurt him.

NORTH
♠ K
♥ Q32
♦ K985
♣ AQ965
WEST (D)
♠ A109862
♥ J9865
♦ QJ
♣ —

EAST
♠ 53
♥ K
♦ A10642
♣ 108742
SOUTH
♠ Q374
♥ A1074
♦ 73
♣ KJ3
Neither side was vulnerable
The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 1 ♣ Pass 1 ♥
2 ♠ Pass Pass 2 N.T.
Pass 3 N.T. Pass
West led the spade ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALIAS	CLAPER	HAIR
MUCH	MOORE	AREA
EXILE	ALONGS	CLAIN
NEVADA	DOESKINS	
PAST	TROUBLE	
SHANGHAI	VOIE	
LEVER	BONER	ALIP
ART	BOWEN	OLLIO
POD	BORAX	FLOOR
SIX	NUTRIENT	
HOIST	SHAG	
INTER	OB	ALIB
ROUT	REINS	GLOR
OPTS	ERHIC	HEIR

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

ORPHEUS IN THE NEW WORLD
The Symphony Orchestra as an American Cultural Institution

By Philip Hart. Norton. 562 pp. Illustrated. \$15.

Reviewed by Donal Henahan

Anyone who writes a book about so convoluted a social organism as the American symphony orchestra owes it to the reader to declare his bias. Philip Hart, in his painstaking and fact-cramped study, does so by implication throughout and most plainly in a summing-up chapter called "In Defense of Elitism." An admiration for the autocrats who dominated the symphony orchestra's past and a conviction of the need for continued autocratic leadership are the two wheels on which Hart's argument runs.

The logic is solid but the premises are not unassailable. The "inherent aristocratic nature of great art" is by no means an aesthetic given, as Hart seems to suggest. He may only mean, of course, that an aristocracy is best able to encourage and then consume art. No argument there.

However, the aristocracy's role in the creation of art is less clear. Beethoven, Haydn, Bruckner, Verdi and a number of other composers were from the lower rungs of society, and the fact that upper-rung types consumed their work merely testifies that the middle and upper classes have money and education and hence leisure. In that sense only, art is for the few. Ideally—and historically—the greatest art goes from the few to the many, not from the few to the few.

Hart who has been a critic, a concert impresario, orchestra assistant manager and a music school administrator, recognizes that something has happened to challenge the elitist theory. And he also recognizes the validity of current realizations. He diligently probes the alternative suggestions that have been raised: the "broadening of the base" of orchestra donors to include a genuine spectrum of the community; complete governmental funding of deficits; and control of orchestras by the players themselves.

In each suggestion he sees—and rightly so—threats to the artistic integrity of the symphonic tradition. But, if not the status quo, what is the answer? Ultimately, he believes, the elite must relax some of its control. While continuing to dictate as to the quality of music presented, it must "more and more share its power and authority with expert professional resources inside and out of its own sphere." In other words, the aristocrats of the board rooms must delegate more power to an elite corps of professional managers, a delegation that has in fact been taking place in the major orchestras for some years.

In attempting to trace the sources of strength in this country's orchestral history, Hart organizes his book around key people such as Theodore Thomas, the conductor who spread the symphonic message with his touring orchestra beginning in 1864. Other pivotal figures are Henry Lee Higginson, founder of the Boston Symphony; James

Caesar Petrillo, the music-union autocrat, and Helen M. Thomas, who for many years directed the American Symphony Orchestra League in its efforts to keep the grass roots watered.

The central managerial figure in Hart's pantheon is Arthur Judson, once the most potent man in American music. Judson, now past 90, embodied all that was good and bad in the elitist theory, and Hart properly spends many pages on this improbable powerful outcast.

From 1915 to 1956, Judson managed the Philadelphia Orchestra and the New York Philharmonic and for 13 of those years in both jobs simultaneously. He also represented virtually all leading conductors, headed the largest concert-management firm, now Columbia Artists Management, Inc., organized Columbia Broadcasting System radio network, and served as adviser to the Cincinnati Symphony, among other managerial duties.

From a 1973 vantage point, it looks like a classic case of conflict of interest, and in fact it was. Judson's Department finally put a crimp in Judson's untold operations. In 1940, the government attacked monopoly practices of his agencies, and 1952 a "consent decree" was tacked with these agencies, which loosened the Judson grip on American music. It may be argued, of course, that Arthur Judson was a culture hero precisely the way that the road harpists of the 19th century were business heroes, in that they accomplished good things strangling the competition.

But one need not believe in elitist philosophy to profit from Hart's careful marshaling of the orchestra's historical facts in his analysis of their significance in a rather institutional but stylish (as befits a former director of planning and programs at Juilliard School) way. He brings current scene into focus by contrasting on six widely different orchestras: Philadelphia, St. Louis, Buffalo, Albuquerque and Cincinnati. And he treats detail conductors such as Michail Tsimon and Lukas F. to illustrate the dilemmas faced by music directors who attempt to revise and perhaps reject the symphonic tradition.

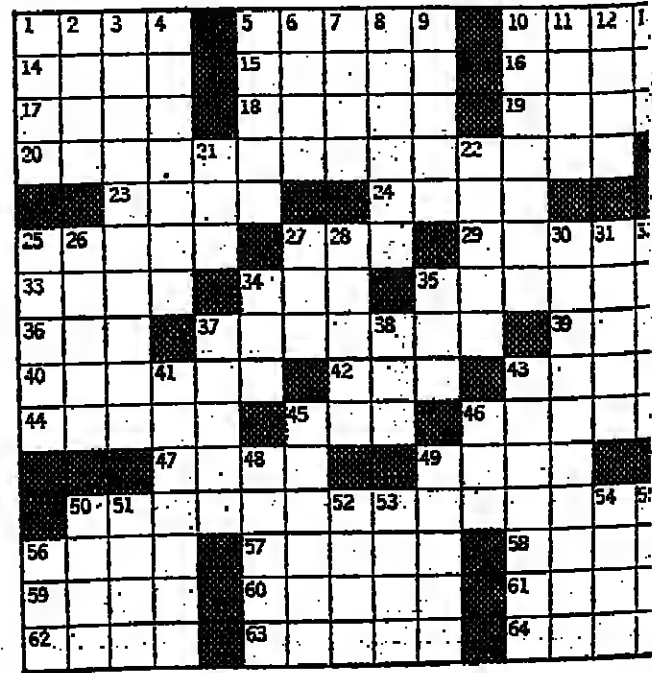
Granted that it has limitations arising from its author's growth as an established manager and spokesman, "Orpheus in the New World" is in specifically and informed detail because of that insider's view. And it offers an up-to-date rationale for the continued existence of the peculiar institution to which Theodore Thomas is red in 1864 when he said: "Our overworked business and professional men most need America is an elevating religion which is not amusement."

Donal Henahan is a critic for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 45 Demand | 13 English weight |
| 1 Egyptian symbol | 46 Abates | 21 Cooking abbr. |
| 5 Sea mollusk | 47 Smyrna exports | 22 Moisten the turkey |
| 10 — as molasses | 49 African grass | 25 Art work in an annual report |
| 14 Treading vessel of India | 50 Common pairing in ads | 26 Early |
| 15 Poem by Vergil: Var. | 56 Astonish, with "ever" | 27 River island |
| 16 Franchot | 57 Elated firmly | 28 Isolate region |
| 17 One of the pool ends | 58 Wife of Tyndareus | 30 Words for a portly person |
| 18 — of woe | 59 Nautical word | 31 Decree |
| 19 Had a good night | 60 Strainer | 32 Early Persians |
| 23 Villain's welcome | 61 Football positions | 34 Rotter |
| 24 Palm leaf: Var. | 62 — as nails | 35 Curve of a ship's plank |
| 25 Like some bacon | 64 Traffic sign | 37 Proportion |
| 27 Barley brisde | DOWN | 38 Rub the wrong way |
| 28 Gland fluid | 1 Does sums | 41 Wrinkled |
| 33 — as a kite | 2 Coward | 43 Perplexes |
| 34 Roman 102 | 3 — a grass-hopper | 45 Loss of ability to understand |
| 35 Umpire's call | 4 Learning toward obesity | 46 High note |
| 36 Tree | 5 Zoo denizens | 48 What comes to the mill |
| 37 Ship rope | 6 Against | 49 Snake |
| 38 Kind of about | 7 Faucet woe | 50 Hurling weapon |
| 40 Backward | 8 Overload | 51 Pitcher |
| 42 Like some humor | 9 Make (transitive) | 52 Be an accessory |
| 43 Ignoble | 10 Errant one | 53 Glacial soot |
| 44 Brook or speckled | 11 U. S. banker | 54 Taro root |
| | 12 One and — | 55 Grate |
| | | 56 —, humpback |



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LIXEE
CHOPON
WOAMED



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Answers & reason for stocking up—A GANTER

4 Doubles By Cepeda Tie Mark

6 Runs Batted In For Red Sox DH

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Orlando Cepeda, Boston's designated hitter, tied a major league record last night with four doubles in helping the Red Sox to a 9-4 victory over the Kansas City Royals.

Cepeda, 35, became one of 30 major league players to hit four doubles in a nine-inning game, the last being Billy Williams of the Chicago Cubs on April 9, 1969. The last American League player to accomplish the feat was Billy Branton of Detroit on May 19, 1963.

Cepeda, who drove in six runs, drilled a three-run double in the first, then doubled for a run in the fifth, which finished loser Paul Splittorff, who now has a 14-6 won-lost record. He ripped his third double in the seventh.

Cepeda's fourth two-bagger, a two-out bases-loaded shot in the eighth, scored Dwight Evans and Rick Miller.

Tigers 3, A's 2

At Detroit, Bill Freehan hit a solo home in the second inning and drove in what proved to be the winning run in the eighth with a perfectly executed squeeze bunt single to give the Tigers a 3-2 victory over Oakland.

The Tigers scored in the eighth when Al Kaline singled, went to third on Willie Horton's single and scored when Freehan led off the inning with a sacrifice fly.

Brewers 5, Angels 2

Jim Colborn set a Milwaukee record with his 15th victory and Pedro Garcia and Dave May each drove in a pair of runs to lead the Brewers to an 8-2 home victory over California. Colborn allowed just six hits and walked two in striking the club record of 14 victories by Marty Pattin in 1970 and 71 and Jim Lonzburg last year.

Orioles 6, Twins 1

Jim Palmer pitched a six-hitter and Brooks Robinson and Elie Hendricks drove in two runs each as Baltimore won in Minnesota, 6-1. Palmer, who has won his last seven starts, struck out eight and walked three in bringing his record to 15-6. He has pitched six straight complete games.

Indians 13, White Sox 1

At Chicago, Oscar Gamble and Walt Williams homered during a nine-run first inning and Cleveland went on to rout the White Sox, 13-1, behind a 23-hit attack. Chris Chambliss collected five singles while George Hendrick had two doubles and two singles off three White Sox pitchers.

Pirates 4, Astros 2

Pittsburgh moved into second place ahead of Chicago, and behind St. Louis in the National League's Eastern Division with a 4-3 home victory over Houston as Jim Renteria and Bob Johnson combined on a six-hitter.

Padres 2, Cubs 0

At San Diego, Fred Kendall hit a three-run homer in the fourth inning to lead the two-hit pitching of Bill Greff as the Padres ended a four-game losing streak by beating Philadelphia, 3-0. It was the third two-hitter of the season for Greff (7-12). Steve Carlton was the victim of Kendall's sixth homer.

Mets 2, Dodgers 1

At Los Angeles, John Matlack, who had been pitching well and losing much of this season for the New York Mets, pitched brilliantly and won as he fired a two-hitter in a 1-0 decision over the Dodgers.

Braves 4, Cards 1

At St. Louis, Mike Lum and Dusty Baker homered during a four-run fifth inning to power Atlanta to a 4-1 victory over St. Louis behind the five-hit pitching of Ron Schuler. Phil Niekro, who had been struggling in the Braves to raise his record to 7-8, Niekro, who pitched a no-hitter in his last start, worked the ninth for Atlanta to preserve the triumph.

Reds 4, Cubs 3

triples by Tony Perez and Bobby Tolan highlighted a four-run fourth inning which carried Cincinnati to a 4-3 home victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Thursday

Expos Top Giants To Gain 2d Place

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Ken Singleton and Jim Lyle each hit a two-run homer and Mike Marshall belted Mike Torres out of a seventh-inning jam for his 23d save in leading the Montreal Expos to a 5-3 victory over the San Francisco Giants today.

It was the Expos' fifth victory in the last six games and boosted them into second place in the National League East.

Brewers 5, Angels 3

Dave May's two-run homer with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning gave Milwaukee a 5-3 home victory over California. Milwaukee belted 5-4, when John Briggs opened the ninth with a single off reliever Roddy May. Bob Coluccio forced Briggs at second and May tracked his 18th home of the season.



WHERE THEY AINT—Center fielder Al Oliver, left, and second baseman Rennie Stennet fail to get fly hit by Philadelphia's Craig Robinson, which falls for double.

Giants' Bonds Plays the Mays Way

By Ron Rapoport

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—It was perhaps inevitable that he would be tagged the next Willie Mays. He was young, strong, fast and could hit a baseball so hard it would bounce off the outfield wall and roll halfway back to the infield.

And there was this wonderful bit of folklore: In his first major league game he hit a grand slam home run, something no one had done in 70 years.

But there was one problem with the forecast. The team he played for already had THE Willie Mays.

So he settled for being just Bobby Bonds with mixed results. Sometimes the San Francisco Giant did things so remarkable they took your breath away. And sometimes he did things so discouraging they made you wonder. Consider his first full year with the Giants, 1969. He hit 32 home runs and stole 45 bases. In all baseball history a player had hit 30 or more homers and stolen 30 or more bases in the same season only four times. Twice that player was Willie Mays. Once it was Hank Aaron. The other time, in 1932, it was a St. Louis Brown, Ken Williams.

At 23, Bonds was the youngest player ever to show this combination of speed and power.

Unfortunately, Bonds set another record that season. One balmy September night, the same on which Mays hit his 600th career homer, Bonds struck out on a curve ball thrown by San Diego's Mike Cuellar. It was his 176th whiff of the season, a

major league record that Bonds would extend to 187 by season's end. It worried a lot of people, but it did not worry Bobby Bonds.

"I never worried about striking out and I never will," he said before a recent game against the Dodgers. "It's something that's going to happen and you can't go around worrying about one particular thing. I've always felt this way: you're going to make so many out a year. I just struck out instead of ground out."

Medicine to Good

In the three seasons after 1969 Bonds, now 27, performed well enough, but they stopped calling him the next Willie Mays. Only in 1970 did he hit more than 300 (302) and that season his homers and RBI fell off. And in none of those seasons did he repeat his 30-plus homers and 30-plus stolen bases feat.

Soon his name was being bandied about in trade talk. If you had a real good pitcher you wanted to give up, you might be able to get Bobby Bonds. You couldn't get him cheap, but you could get him.

And that, of course, further weakened the Willie Mays comparison. Could anyone imagine the Giants trading a Willie Mays type?

"I don't think I've ever been so disappointed or hurt," said Bonds of his reaction to Mays' trade to the New York Mets last year. "It was like they cut me down the middle and traded part of me. It was like only half of

me was playing for the rest of the year.

"Willie actually just about, well, I really can't say he made me, but he helped me become the ballplayer I am today. He taught me so much about the game. I was with Willie all the time, on the field and off."

"There'll never be another Willie Mays. I'd take half his records right now and quit and be happy."

Eventually, however, the hurt and shock of losing the man who had been a father, a teacher and a friend were off and Bobby Bonds began to realize that there might be something in this new Willie Mays business after all.

"This year," he said, "I realized he was gone. I felt he'd taken the time to help me and it was up to me to decide if I had the ability. And when I talked to some of the people in the organization, they had faith in me."

What his leaving did was open my eyes and show me I was going to have to be the leader on this club. Somebody was going to have to be.

Major League Leaders

And so, the switch from Bobby Bonds, protégé of the great Willie Mays, to Bobby Bonds, the eldest statesman of the Giants, "He's like a big brother now," said Giants manager Charlie Fox. "There are two young men in center field and left (Garry Maddox and Gary Matthews) who look up to him. There's not much age difference between them, but he really helps them. It's maturity, I guess."

Bonds says he tells them the same things Mays told him. Bonds, a lean 6-foot-1-inch 180-pounder, was a Golden Glove outfielder in 1971 and some feel that with the death of Roberto Clemente he is now the National League's premier defensive right fielder. His speed and arm are unquestioned.

When he was assuming the Willie Mays role, something else began to happen. This year he began having a Willie Mays year—bating over 300, 95 homers, 73 runs batted in, 95 runs scored and 32 stolen bases. The season was only just half over.

Bonds takes pride in his defensive prowess and models himself after Clemente, whom he often asked for counsel and advice.

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Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	51	33	.606
Pittsburgh	50	34	.595
Chicago	48	36	.571
Montreal	47	37	.561
Philadelphia	46	38	.551
New York	45	39	.541

Western Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	41	43	.488
San Francisco	37	47	.439
San Diego	36	48	.429
Houston	35	49	.413
San Jose	34	50	.405

Eastern Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	41	43	.488
Philadelphia	37	47	.439
San Diego	36	48	.429
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PGA Opens As Geiberger Ties for Lead

Iverson Also Shoots 67; Weiskopf at 70

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Former PGA winner Al Geiberger and Don Iverson shot early-morning 67s today, and then watched their scores stand up for the first-round lead in the 55th PGA championship, but U.S. Open winner Johnny Miller had a message for them.

"You watch," Miller said after struggling home late in the day with a 72. "The guys who shot under par this morning will be over par tomorrow."

Miller complained that uneven watering of the greens made the course play "two or three shots harder" for the afternoon starters than the morning players, and said things would change when the starting times are exchanged for tomorrow's second round.

The 67s by Geiberger, the 1966 PGA champ, and Iverson were 4-under-par over a century's 5,832 yards of hills and valleys and tied the competitive course record held by Sam Snead, Chandler Harper and Chick Harbert.

Bob Dickson, one of only three men to win the U.S. and British amateur championships in the same year, and Mike Hill shared third place with two-under-par 68s.

Tom Weiskopf had a 70. He was tied with a group that included England's Tony Jacklin, former PGA titleholder Ray Floyd, Don Bies and Gibby Gilchrist.

Leading money-winner Bruce Crampton of Australia matched par 71.

Iverson, who won \$35,716 on the tour last year, his top since joining the circuit in 1969, and whose best finish this year was a tie for seventh in the Crosby Open, started badly as he bogeyed the opening hole.

But a birdie at the fifth put him even and he turned in a one-under-par 35. After making a birdie at the 10th, he came back in a three-under 32 with birdies at the 10th, 15th and 16th holes with good putting including a 40-footer at the 15th.

Arnold Palmer's hopes evaporated on the putting green when he lipped in with a 36-40-76 after making five bogeys on the back nine.

Foreign Money Invades Market For U.S. Horses

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP).—Foreign capital made its impact last night in the second session of the 1973 annual yearling sales here.

Michael Motion, of Newmarket, England, owner of Herringford Stud and acting as agent for an undisclosed client, spent \$250,000 for a yearling filly, the second highest ever paid at Saratoga for a female yearling. The figure is exceeded only by the \$350,000 paid in 1970 for a filly later named Our Beloved-a daughter of Hall to Reason from Affectionately.

The filly sold last night, destined for racing in Europe, is a daughter by Vaguely Noble, European horse of the year, out of Dictates, a Bold Ruler mare.

The average price was higher than last year as 59 head were sold for \$2,097,200—an average of \$35,548. In 1972, 65 were sold for \$1,870,100, an average of \$28,770.

Tom Cooper of the British Bloodstock Agency in Ireland was the underbidder of the filly, and refused at \$250,000. Second highest price last night was \$110,000, paid by Martin Wynd of River Edge Farm in Essex County, N. J., for a gray colt by Never Bend from Exclusive Dancer by Native Dancer.

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medal winner at Munich, as saying, "The eyes of those who cannot see or understand the

